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Tower Views

by Clearway

Kindness Abroad in World

Disasters Make It Known

It's Useful in Many Ways

¶ Over the rolly yellow flood, spreading out in one vast body of water between the Ohio and the Kentucky hills, little boats bob to and fro ferrying refugees to dry land, ferrying food and clothing to the destitute. President Roosevelt's proclamation rings through the nation. Says he: "I am urging all of our people to contribute promptly and most generously to this relief fund [the Red Cross $2,000,000 flood relief fund] so that adequate relief may be made instantly available. . . ."

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¶ The roll of houseless mounts to 400,000 as the Ohio River reaches a flood record of 72.8 feet and heavy rains beating down on Pennsylvania and West Virginia watersheds threaten still higher waters. But as boatloads of nurses, sanitary engineers, and relief supplies increase, and as work relief employees in flood states are diverted to rescue and relief duty, the tide of relief funds begins to build up behind the rescue lines. Americans may squabble over labor conditions and prestige but they do not squabble over relief. There's a silver lining to the cloud of disaster. It reveals a common strand of kindness running through the national fabric. That strand could be strengthened to meet other national problems.

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¶ Such mutuality of kindliness—if transferred to the strike scene, for instance—might be expected to achieve more than all the negotiations thus far undertaken. In fact, until some measure of mutual consideration enters into the conferences between strikers and corporation officials, agreements may fail to touch the nub of the trouble. The addition of the Government's influence brings the possibility of an official mediator to the motor strike. Secretary of Labor Perkins' request for a meeting of union leaders and General Motors officials is the latest bid for negotiation. If accepted, it will bring Alfred P. Sloan Jr., General Motors head, and John L. Lewis, chairman of the C. I. O., face to face across a conference table. Secretary Perkins' invitation is interpreted as an effort to further negotiations without bringing the President into the picture. If mutual interest were brought into the picture, to replace personal dominance, the President's assistance would not be needed.

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¶ If rain brought suffering to the Ohio Valley, it brought temporary surcease from warfare to Madrid, for as the downpour in the United States made 400,000 houseless—homelessness is a mental condition—a simultaneous downpour in Spain enforced a lull in the bombardment of Madrid and allowed some 60,000 children to be removed to safer areas, bringing the total of refugees from Madrid to about 450,000. There are still 1,100,000 civilians, however, remaining in the city. In this temporary lull surrounding Spain's "Verdun," diplomacy in Europe bends strong bands of mutual interest in an endeavor to link the dissident nations in a chain of guarantees against war. The best self-interest may be found to be the widest general interest.

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¶ Premier Léon Blum places the responsibility for war or peace directly before Reichsführer Adolf Hitler and in so doing gains British approval. He offers full cooperation with Berlin on a basis of complete equality. But, speaking at Lyons, France, he made it plain that no economic advantage would be given to Germany while the probability remained strong that the Reich might use these concessions for warlike purposes. In effect, he says: "Be kind to Europe, and we'll be kind to you."

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¶ The theme of friendship comes out strongly in the news from Sofia, Bulgaria, of the signing of a pact between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. A feeling of relief is the result. Bulgaria reaches up and confidently grasps the hand of Serbia as both turn their faces expectantly toward western Europe. It is expected the pact will result in economic advantages as well as end diplomatic isolation. Differences, formerly considered great, are found to be trivial when countries consider the advantages of mutual confidence.

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¶ While League prestige seems insufficient to protect the minorities in Danzig from control of the National Socialists, France and Turkey, through the agency of the League Council, have agreed to establish another "free city" at Alexandretta. If Danzig may be considered the scene of a League failure, the Alexandretta agreement may be marked up as a triumph, for it brings conciliation to a scene long marked by dissension. Alexandretta will have full autonomy within the Syrian state and the status of Sanjak will be guaranteed by the League. Another exhibit of the advantages of mediation over intimidation.

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¶ Some days one wishes the news might agree with Cicero: "Nothing is so popular as kindness."

Negotiates Settlement in Near East

Courtesy Swedish-American News Exchange

Richard I. Sandler

Sweden's Foreign Minister and Delegate to the League of Nations, Who Acted as "Rapporteur" in the Difficult Turkish-Syrian Negotiations

League Methods Triumph in Pact On Alexandretta

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Jan. 25—At the moment when Danzig is about to slip for all practical purposes out of the protecting hands of the League, France and Turkey have agreed to establish a new "free city" at Alexandretta.

The accord "in principle," which was reached over the week end on that issue, is regarded here today as a real triumph for League methods. The two states immediately concerned had failed to agree after long and arduous negotiations.

Geneva Helped

The problem was brought to Geneva where it was handled in the traditional League way with a rapporteur—in this case Richard I. Sandler, the Swedish Foreign Minister and delegate to the League—who has no interest whatsoever in the question beyond a real desire to see a peaceful solution. Mr. Sandler, with the help of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, as a friend of both parties, takes a bit from the Turkish proposals and another bit from the French, and within three days—days in which everybody concerned had lots of other things to do—molds the main lines of a settlement.

Details Need Work

It is emphasized that a great deal of strenuous work remains to be done in hammering out details. But the framework is there, provided, as was generally assumed to be the case, it is accepted by the Angora Government.

It is understood that Alexandretta will have complete autonomy within the Syrian State. Her external affairs will be controlled from Damascus and the status of Sanjak will be guaranteed by the League which will be represented by a high commissioner.

Up to this point the parallel between Alexandretta and Danzig is complete. But the new Free City is

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Reich Criticisms On Minority Issue Stir Czech Press

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Jan. 25—Persistent attacks by the press of the Third Reich upon Czechoslovakia as a tool of Soviet military policy in central Europe and as persecutor of the Sudetic Germans have met strong protests over the week end in the Czech press.

These protests allege that Germany does not want to learn the truth about Czechoslovakia, but simply to utilize unfounded reports to serve its own particular ends.

The charge of unjust treatment of the Sudetic Germans, according to Lidové Noviny, a leading Czech journal, coincides with the presence in Berlin of Konrad Henlein, leader of this party, to attend a conference of Sudetic German cultural associations for the purpose of interesting the Third Reich in Sudetic writers and artists.

Czechoslovakia's minority issue, says Ceské Slovo, another journal, does not constitute the problem because relations to the German minority have been determined in the Constitution of the Republic laid down in 1919.

If Czechoslovakia has come to terms with anybody, the article concludes, this has been in order to settle difficulties into which the whole of Europe has been thrown by the economic crisis, and to remove dangers which threaten democracy and humanity.

Casimir Pappee, formerly Polish General Commissioner in Danzig, has presented his credentials to President Beneš as the new Polish Ambassador to Czechoslovakia. Mr. Pappee's coming is welcomed here as a new direct attempt to establish more satisfactory arrangements between Poland and this state which for some years have been hardly more than correct.

Democracy aids Slovak culture and farming: Page 6.

Blum Offers Aid To Reich at Price Of Co-operation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Jan. 25—If Germany is ready to take part in a general European settlement, including an accord for the limitation of armaments, France is willing, even anxious, to aid Germany economically and to co-operate with her politically.

This is the diplomatic situation in Europe as seen from France today, after Premier Léon Blum's address at Lyons yesterday on the eve of Reichsführer Hitler's expected speech to the Reichstag.

No "Bargaining"

Denying any desire to drive a bargain with the Reich and deliberately refraining from making any specific proposal Premier Blum is felt here to have offered diplomatically to Herr Hitler the opportunity to announce a plan for economic and political peace. The speech was generally approved.

Five cardinal points of French foreign policy outlined by M. Blum may be summarized as follows:

1. France is ready for "direct conversations" with Germany but rejects the idea of a "separate settlement" with the Reach.

2. The French Government rejects the method of libateral pacts.

3. France remains faithful to the formula of "an indivisible peace" which M. Blum defined as meaning "no engagement thatis special to France will guarantee the security of France."

France Will Keep Faith

4. Faithful to the League, to her "friendships" and to her "contracted obligations," France's aim "remains the settlement of all European problems." "But it is with a general settlement in view or within a general settlement that we are seeking the solution of the Franco-German problem," M. Blum declared.

5. M. Blum believes a settlement possible, but agrees with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden that "at present this possibility depends essentially on Germany."

M. Blum emphasized France's readiness to co-operate in aiding Germany "by opening credits, by augmenting its supply of raw materials, by opening facilities for settlement or colonization or by other means."

While he subordinated these efforts to an accord stopping the armaments race, Premier Blum said that "war manufactures today occupy such an important place in the production of industrial nations that perhaps it is no longer possible to envisage an international political convention concerning disarmament which does not have as a complement an international economic convention giving a substitute outlet for enterprise and labor."

Blum puts peace up to Hitler: Page 2.

World Study Urged On Raw Materials

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Jan. 25—The question of raw materials came up today before the League Council and the Polish rapporteur recommended the establishment of a committee study.

It was noted that two non-members of the League—the United States and Japan—have already agreed to participate in the inquiries.

It is felt further that though Italy and Germany have both refused to join now, they will ultimately change their minds. This is especially likely in the case of Germany because the inquiry was first mooted for the Reich's benefit, and its absence might easily be construed as an admission that the difficulties of which Berlin complained in obtaining raw materials haven't very much validity.

When the Assembly, last October, requested the Council to investigate this subject it was decided, before making definite move, to find out the views of Germany and Italy. The task of doing so was entrusted to Poland since the latter country has also experienced certain difficulties in obtaining sufficient supplies of raw materials.

Rome–Berlin Replies Open Way To Peace

London Plans for Early Session of Neutrality Committee

Work on Details

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 25—Replies from Italy and Germany to the British enquiry regarding the banning of "volunteers" for Spain reached the Foreign Office here today and are regarded favorably in official circles.

While both these replies are of the briefest character and generally similar in contents they are taken as indication of a real desire to make effective some form of international control to stop volunteers going to Spain.

Especial satisfaction is expressed here that this attitude has been taken irrespective of any question either of prohibiting Russian cooperation in this arrangement or bringing into consideration the Spanish Government's gold reserves abroad.

Committee to Meet

The next step will be the reassembling here of the International Non-Intervention Committee to devise means to make the scheme effective.

The plan now holding the field is for international supervision of Spanish land frontiers and ports to which France has definitely agreed so far as its own border is concerned. This has also been discussed here with experts from Germany, Italy and Russia who are understood to have reported favorably upon it to their respective governments. The only Government so far opposed to it has been Portugal, which, however, it is hoped, has not yet spoken the last word.

Blum Stirs Friendly Reaction

Meanwhile Premier Blum's Lyons speech has had the most cordial reception in all circles here, especial importance being attached to the friendliness of his assurances for cooperation with the Reich.

In this connection, it is felt that although his references alike to colonial concessions and international public works to tide over German workers rendered idle by any stoppage of munitions activities are only of a general nature, nevertheless they may open the way to helpful negotiations of a more definite kind hereafter. Plans for such public works were adopted by the sixteenth session of the International Labor Office conference of 1932. These called upon world governments to draw up early plans for economic equipment.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Jan 25—A big British loan to the French Government is now being negotiated in London, according to reports current in official circles here.

The British Government is said to have approved the loan, but the actual credit will apparently be furnished by certain private English banks. The size of the loan is put at about £50,000,000.

The French Treasury is obliged to seek additional funds abroad because the present issue of National Defense bonds is not proving as successful as was hoped, despite concessions offered gold-holders in the effort to persuade them to buy.

One-House Plan For Legislatures Urged in 12 States

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 25 (AP)—Fighting along the one-house legislative front spread into a dozen states today.

Victorious unicameralists in Nebraska kept one eye on the progress of their forces in other states and the other on the 43-member single chamber which entered its fourth week here today.

First skirmish of 1937 went to the bicameral troops when the Arkansas Legislature killed a proposal to abolish itself in favor of a single chambered lawmaking body.

The unicameralists, however, carried the campaign into California, Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Texas, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming. Last year the one-house advocates lost in New York and Massachusetts. In 1935 they dropped decisions in Washington, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Wisconsin and Kansas.

Proposals in the 12 states vary widely in form. In almost every case, however, a constitutional amendment is required. In those cases no new unicameral legislatures may be set up before 1941.

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British Hint Trade Tie With U.S. Is in Sight

Talks With Roosevelt He Indicates Have to Do With War Materials

Shy of Neutrality

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—Good prospects for a reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Great Britain—the world's two best mutual customers—emerge today from the week-end talks between President Roosevelt and Walter Runciman, President of the British Board of Trade—equivalent of the American Secretary of Commerce.

Not only that, but Presdent Roosevelt and Mr. Runciman have talked over the question of raw materials, both as it applies to the "have-not" nations and as it affects nations like Great Britain, engaged in an intense rearmament drive.

At the very time that the League of Nations Council was taking up the question of raw materials with Dr. Henry F. Grady—recently head of the trade agreements section of the Department of State, appointed as the new American representing on the League's Economic Committee—Mr. Runciman confirmed the fact today that this crucial subject was under consideration at the White House.

Discussed War Materials

"There were general discussions of the question of raw materials before I came over here," said Mr. Runciman at a very informative press conference held today.

He implied that the American Government had been involved and interested in these prior diplomatic explorations of the raw-materials field. This conforms to credible rumors here that very sub-rosa diplomatic talks are under way in the raw-materials field, looking, perhaps, to some far-reaching revisionist plan to ease the economic qualms of countries like Germany and Italy.

Mr. Runciman, besides confirming that raw materials discussions of prior date were continued in the White House, said: "Of course, our nations would not be party to the exclusion of important nations from the markets of the world." He reminded his interviewers that Britain favors the policy of the open door as far as access to raw materials is concerned.

Close Tie to Geneva

This phase of the raw materials discussion, therefore, fits closely with the events in Geneva, and the renewed interest of the United States in League activities as evidenced by the appointment of Dr. Grady, a trusted expert in the field of international commerce.

The other aspect of raw materials—availability for rearmament—was frankly discussed by Mr. Runciman when he said:

"Governments today are naturally making surveys of the supplies of the world. This does not mean that we are bent on war, but common prudence dictates that we must make arrangements, and get supplies of raw materials in advance of war."

Here, observers thought, Mr. Runciman put his finger on one principal cause for his visit to the United States. Faced with rearmament needs, and forced to contemplate a possible war, Great Britain must find out what it can count on.

Can We Count on You?

It is therefore inferred that Mr. Runciman asked President Roosevelt whether Great Britain could count upon American sources of raw materials both before and during a

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

The Mother Church Relief Fund

Contributions to the relief fund of The Mother Church, which is available to meet existing emergencies in the flood-stricken areas, should be sent to Edward L. Ripley, treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Those in need of assistance in the flooded areas should get in touch with the local Assistant Committee on Publication or the State Committee on Publication.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Perkins Summons Auto Leaders To New Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—Refusing to accept as final the breakdown last week in peace negotiations with opposing leaders in the automobile strike, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins invoked an almost forgotten law over the past week end here in another effort to bring the principals around a conference table.

She invited leaders of both General Motors Corporation and of the United Automobile Workers and the Committee for Industrial Organization to meet her in her office here on Wednesday morning. While the messages were couched in the form of an invitation reference was made in it to the 1913 law under which she was acting, giving it more the nature of a command performance than a strict invitation.

Follows Cabinet Meeting

Her action followed careful consideration of the automobile strike at a cabinet meeting and carried with it the inference that President Roosevelt is unwilling to let the strike go to a conclusion on the picket lines.

Before the actual invitations had had time to reach the addresses it was intimated from C. I. O. headquarters that John L. Lewis, its chairman, would accept and orders were immediately sent to the strike leaders in the Detroit area to come to Washington tomorrow.

Government View

Behind this further use of government pressure on the respective participants in the strike to bring them together lies a growing feeling in official quarters here that the machinery of orderly industrial relations which the Roosevelt Administration has attempted to set up is critically jeopardized by the automobile strike.

The Administration, from the beginning of NRA on, has insisted on the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively, and has set up elaborate machinery to bring this about and make it function in an orderly and legal way.

Machinery Not Invoked

But the machinery does not contemplate the use of pressure by minority groups on the majority of the workers. In this instance the machinery is not being invoked. General Motors has three injunctions in effect now against the National Labor Board preventing it from holding elections in several of its plants. John Lewis, on the other hand, has refused to invoke the act on the ground that since the strike is already in progress an election would be superfluous.

The Administration apparently is not satisfied with this determination on the part of both sides to resort to the old methods of industrial conflict—a dissatisfaction which has not been lessened by Mr. Lewis's reminder to the President last week of election obligations.

Other labor developments: Page 4.

Shortage of Food Power and Water Hits Flood Section

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 25 (AP)—A prediction of generally fair and cold weather came from the Weather Bureau office here today to cheer Ohio's thousands of flood sufferers. For the first time in days there was no precipitation forecast, except for snow flurries near Lake Erie.

By the Associated Press

Power, water and food shortages added to the grave problems of rescue workers in the Ohio River Valley, focal point of rising river waters which swept into 10 states and left an estimated 500,000 homeless.

As the rising Ohio reached a 79.1-foot stage at Cincinnati, the worst fire in the city's 143 history broke out anew, but was controlled by firemen. The city will receive but four hours of water daily on rations. Pumps were out of operation. Electric power was rationed also. Hospitals, police and fire departments were first on the list.

Louisville, Ky., was in darkness overnight, with 200,000 of its 330,000 population homeless. National guardsmen threatened to use force to carry 5000 more from Portsmouth, Ohio. Flood waters swept through the Kentucky State Reformatory at Frankfort, where unconfirmed reports said 15 convicts were slain in rioting.

The river reached 54.9 feet shortly after dawn. Government Meteorologist J. L. Kendall predicted an unprecedented level of approximately 58 feet by tomorrow.

Worst Yet to Come

Downstream from the ravaged Ohio-Indiana-Kentucky sector river experts said the most difficult stages were yet to come. But relief agencies will have time to mobilize. Director W. J. Moxom of the Government Weather Bureau's flood forecasting service said it might be 10 days or two weeks before the Ohio's crest met the Mississippi river at Cairo, Ill. He said emergency flood conditions might continue for a month, and that if lower Mississippi tributaries reached flood stage coincidentally "things would be pretty bad for the lowlands."

A request for immediate evacuation of all women and and children among Cairo's 13,000 population gave forewarning of the need for strenuous preventive effort in the Mississippi valley.

Cairo is at the junction of the Mississippi and the Ohio and crests have not yet been reached in the latter stream. When they come they will roll into the parent river to multiply the burden already pouring in from Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas and Mississippi streams above and below Memphis.

Much Depends on Levee

Then the fortunes of tens of thousands of lives and millions in property along the 500-mile stretch from Cairo to the Gulf will depend on the great levee system which was built after the disastrous floods of 1927.

Embattled farmers armed with shotguns twice prevented engineers from releasing pent-up Mississippi waters into the 131,000-acre Bird's Point-New Madrid floodway.

Economics in the News

The Runciman Visit—Reconciling the Divergent Economic Policies of Great Britain and the United States—Economic Disarmament

By H. B. E.

The potentialities of the Runciman visit to the White House this week end cannot be exaggerated. It represents a natural coming together of the world's most powerful and most like-minded communities in in this grave moment of world trouble.

Britain, closer to the conflict, wishes to know where she stands in relation to American neutrality legislation. Will she be deprived of access to American raw materials in case of war?

The United States, more detached than Great Britain, is less concerned with this economic self-defense. But the President seems rapidly to be coming to the conclusion that the best way that the United States can keep out of war is to do something to prevent the world from falling into war. The peacemaking to which he now seems inclined is leadership in the economic disarmament advocated by his Secretary of State. Secretary Hull is no longer, in the Baltimore Sun's words, a "step-child" of the Administration; he is "in the family." Economic disarmament, however, is impeded by the divergent economic policies toward the world of the two great world traders, Great Britain and the United States.

It is a current myth in Great Britain that that country and the United States see eye-to-eye on commercial policy. Nothing could be further from the facts.

The divergence between the policies of the two countries began when Britain abandoned economic liberalism and began to negotiate exclusive financial and commercial arrangements with particular countries. For the latest list of them the reader is referred to the current issue of the League of Nations World Economic Survey 1935-1936. Naturally exclusive arrangements hit the countries on the outside. Thus they breed rivalries, discrimination, conflict.

Under President Roosevelt the United States has assumed Britain's dropped role as world leader in economic liberalism. All its trade agreements are based upon the extension of exchanged favors to nations on the outside. Such a policy is based upon the recognition of the world as an economic community.

Naturally, there is misunderstanding between two such contrary bargainers. As Britain extends its circle of exclusive arrangements, the limits of American trade bargaining are circumscibed, and, in the American view, the cause of world peace is retarded.

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I have said enough either in this place or the financial page to show where my preference lies. It is with the American thesis. Now I want to show how misunderstandings have arisen between the two countries as the result of this pursuance of divergent trade policies. Examples will make the issue plainer than generalities.

In Buenos Aires President Roosevelt ran into an exclusive British agreement, namely, the Roca-Runciman agreement. Under this pact the two countries bound themselves together in a series of trade preferences. What is more, the pact provides that the proceeds of Argentina sales to Britain, except for a certain sum, should be earmarked for the payment of British claims. This is an example of financial exclusiveness. It makes for a close link between the moneys of the two countries which has the effect of discrimination against others.

For instance, sometime ago the Buenos Aires Government awarded to British firms a big order for steel sheets in spite of the fact that an American firm had bid a price 5 per cent lower. The explanation was that, in consequence of the British-Argentine agreement, the British firm could obtain Argentine money much more cheaply than any other foreign firm.

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From Buenos Aires we may go to Denmark for another example, this time of commercial exclusiveness. To a British audience Raymond Leslie Buell

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

Flood Disaster Rouses Demand For Prevention

Washington Rushing Help Hears Cry for National Control Program

Thousands Get Aid

President Takes Hand in Work of Relief—Red Cross Asks Fund Be Doubled

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—While national relief agencies worked on a 24-hour schedule to rescue persons and property in the Ohio River basin, new demands were heard here for a national flood control program to avert such disaster as has befallen two large blocs of states within the last year.

Immediate efforts were concentrated on the need of alleviating suffering and deprivation for thousands along the banks of one of the nation's major rivers, but underneath was a determination that something must be done to prevent enormous losses from unbridled water overflowing into industrial and residential areas.

On the relief news front the following developments occurred:

The American Red Cross doubled its appeal for private contributions for rescue work, setting a $4,000,000 goal.

At a Sunday evening conference, lasting nearly two hours, President Roosevelt surveyed the flood situation with military and relief officials and gave orders for them to keep their offices open day and night until the emergency had passed.

Hopkins to Guide Relief

Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator, was designated by President Roosevelt to act as "liaison officer" between the various federal relief agencies participating in the emergency work.

Numerous calls from congressmen, representing the affected districts, asking that a flood relief appropriation be included in the relief bill coming up for consideration tomorrow led to a White House conference with House leaders, at which the latter were informed by President Roosevelt that no additional funds are needed at the present time.

In a telegram sent to 3700 chapters in all parts of the country, Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, chairman of the American Red Cross, explained that the increasing seriousness of conditions in the flood areas had made it necessary to double its relief fund from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000. Another $1,000,000 is to be contributed by national headquarters.

The Red Cross chairman reported that 300 Red Cross relief workers are now in the disaster area. Food, clothing, bedding and other supplies are being rushed by train, truck and boat, he said.

In other flood rescue work of recent years, airplanes have been relied upon to take supplies into areas where land transportation was impossible, but continued bad weather throughout the flooded territory has made their use impossible thus far.

Daily conferences have been called at which Works Progress administrators, army engineers, Coast Guard officials, CCC representatives and other federal agents will survey the need in various regions and assign relief duties to the department best fitted to provide the various types of relief. Lessons learned in the flood crises of last March are contributing to quicker mobilization now.

Demand Federal Fund

Aroused by appeals for help from back home, congressmen from the flooded areas have inundated the White House with demands that the $790,000,000 deficiency relief bill, coming up before the House tomorrow, be amended to include special funds for flood sufferers.

The President sent Mr. Hopkins to Capitol Hill to round up the Representatives from these areas and explain to them that various sources of supply, such as the Red Cross, the WPA and the Army, were sufficient to meet the needs at the present time. After the crisis is past and the bill computed, then Congress will be asked to pay. This situation was explained at the White House to Speaker Bankhead and Representative James P. Buchanan, of Texas, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, who direct the relief bill's course through the House.

Drought Aids Flood

A bit of irony was involved in an announcement that Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation would send into the flood areas 60,000 pounds of beef canned from cattle rescued in northwest drought areas. The corporation will also distribute 72,000 dozen eggs recently purchased by the Government as part of a plan to reduce egg surpluses.

Meanwhile the army engineers corps and conservation agencies, looking at the flood situation from a long-range point of view, were hopeful that the recurrence of disastrous floods within 10 months might turn the nation's attention to the necessity of retarding waterflow by restoring forests and soil coverings and of constructing flood control works at key points in the major drainage basins.

While the present floods are attributed largely to the unusually warm weather and lack of ice that would have held more of the water in storage in the form of ice and snow, conservationists say that the flood-and-drought problem will never be solved until the American people realize the necessity of restoring the proper balance between water, soil and trees.

Rockefeller Gifts at $750,000,000

Anniversary of 'Neighbor John the Second' Recalls Benefactions

Cover Many Groups

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—"Neighbor John the Second," who comes to his sixty-third birthday anniversary next Friday, once said that "If my money holds out, I eventually will learn to play a pretty fair game of golf."

His money is holding out, even though he has been giving it away at the rate of several million dollars a year. Considering the comparatively little time he has to play, his golf game is "pretty fair." But just being "Neighbor John," probably pleases John D. Rockefeller Jr. more than any hole-in-one could do.

They say that the Rockefellers, father and son, have given away three-quarters of a billion dollars. Probably the figure is too small. Certainly their philanthropies are without a compeer in New World history.

John D. Rockefeller Jr.—"Neighbor John" to many who know him at Tarrytown, N. Y., as his father is to Ormond Beach, Fla., friends—would tell you that the Rockefeller philanthropy began long before there was a Rockefeller fortune.

The elder Rockefeller started systematic giving when still a youth. He gave five cents a week to foreign missions and three cents a week to the poor.

From that beginning has come a son, now at the threshold of his sixty-third birthday, who writes checks for $3,000,000 for the New York Public Library, $5,000,000 for the restoration of a Virginia city to an approximation of its prerevolutionary quaintness, and innumerable ones for the relief of flood, drought, earthquake and depression sufferers, for hospitals, for research—for nearly all the efforts for the improvement of man's estate.

Defy Comprehension

One cannot think of "Young" Rockefeller without thinking of wealth; and one cannot think of that wealth in anything but figures so great as to defy ordinary comprehension.

"It is easy to envy great wealth," he once said, "but great wealth often carries with it, in fact, always carries with it, crushing responsibility."

A New York financial reporting service estimated in 1923 that Rockefeller's income from Standard Oil stocks alone was $229,742 a week. In the same year the New York World calculated that his Standard Oil holdings had increased in value by $104,201,000 in a 12-month period.

Viewed Conservative

Huge as the figures appear, they were accepted as conservative. Few question that the Rockefeller fortune is much greater today, even though millions have been peeled from the bankroll in the intervening years for philanthropies, and at least a half billion dollars for other purposes—workingmen's home developments, explorations, researches and construction enterprises impossible for lesser purses.

The Radio City enterprise cost an estimated quarter of a billion dollars. More important, perhaps, than its ultimate purpose was the fact that it was built at a time when the depression was scraping bottom. It gave work to thousands of men.

"The highest ethical standards are as vital in business as they are in other relations of life," was a statement that keynoted broadly his views on American business. "Love," he said, "is the greatest force in the world. The doctrine of love is applicable to business life."

John D. Rockefeller Jr., like his father, has always been deeply religious. His contributions to the church are probably without precedent. Yet always he has shown an independence of thought on matters of theology and society.

He advocated prohibition. After it had been tried for 12 years he decided it was wrong. He branded the prohibition amendment a "failure" and urged its repeal.

Gifts of 'Neighbor John'

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—The list of philanthropies of John D. Rockefeller Jr., is a lengthy one. Here are some of the individual items, selected at random, to illustrate the diversification of his bequests:

American Museum of Natural History	$1,000,000	Relief of Mississippi River flood sufferers	250,000
New York Public Library	5,000,000	Harvard Law School endowment	100,000
Relief for Japanese earthquake sufferers	100,000	Young Men's Hebrew Association	50,000
New York Zoological Society	500,000	French national monuments restoration	1,600,000
Inter-church World Movement of N. America, Inc.	1,463,000	League of Nations (library building)	2,000,000
Union Theological Seminary	1,083,334	Baptists	250,000
Restoration of Rheims Cathedral, etc	1,000,000	Shakespeare Memorial Theater, Stratford-on-Avon	860,000
Metropolitan Museum of Art (N. Y.) in S. A. stock	1,008,000	Palestine (Archeological Museum)	2,000,000
Restoration of Imperial University of Tokyo	1,800,000	Springfield (Mass.) College	500,000
Cathedral of St. John the Divine (N. Y.) (bldg fund)	500,000	Restoration of Williamsburg, Virginia	5,000,000
Hampton and Tuskegee Institute (Negro)	1,000,00	Christian Brothers (College)	1,000,000
Expansion-Endowment Fund of Internat'l Y. M. C. A.	250,000	Hurricane victims (Virgin Islands)	25,000
Metropolitan Museum of Art	600,000	Broadway (N. Y.) Temple	100,000
Fund for five Near East colleges	625,000	Jewish farm colonization in Russia	500,000
Phi Beja Kappa fund	100,000	French war memorial	50,000
United Jewish campaign	100,000	Catholic Charities (N. Y.)	25,000
New York Boys Club fund	100,000	St. Luke's International Hospital, Tokyo	350,000
Seamen's Church Institute	250,000	Harlem (N. Y. City) playgrounds	71,000
Jewish Philanthropic Society	50,000	Gifts of land for parkways (N. Y.-N. J.)	5,115,000
Ethical Culture School (building fund)	250,000	Emergency unemployment relief (N. Y. City)	2,050,000
Y. M. C. A. (New York)	500,000	Drought sufferers' relief	250,000

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French Premier Outlines Plan On German Aid

LYONS, France, Jan. 25 (AP)—France offered yesterday to help Germany out of her economic difficulties if the Reich will "manifest her will to co-operate" for world peace.

Socialist Premier Léon Blum, "in full accord with Great Britain" extended the offer and put the whole question of Franco-German relations and world peace frankly up to Reichsführer Hitler.

M. Blum outlined his program before 2600 guests at a banquet honoring the socialist parliamentary leader, André Fevrier. Sixteen members of his Cabinet surrounded him and his speech was broadcast throughout the nation.

All Tied Together

Emphasizing that settlement of economic issues is impossible without settlement of political and armament problems of Europe, Premier Blum said that France cannot co-operate with Germany "while the possibility continues to exist that this help may be some day turned against the country which gave it."

"If, as we wish and hope," the Premier summarized, "Germany will manifest on her part the will to co-operate, we are ready to work with her as with all other nations, without mental reservations and without reticence.

"In a common effort, we will let nobody outdistance us and can conceive nothing happier for Europe than a noble example thus established for peace."

We Will Not Bargain

M. Blum, however, flatly rejected any idea of "bargaining" with the Reich.

"I would like to express myself with complete frankness on one point. The German nation at this very moment is using all her science and organization and all the power of her national will to overcome grave economic difficulties.

"The idea that is spontaneously created in many minds is of a sort of exchange, a sort of contact under which Germany would receive economic help, paying for it by satisfactory participation in peaceful settlement of European problems."

Every State Seeks Assurance

But, he added:

"There is an evident truth, to which we cannot be blind. In the present state of Europe, when nerves of the people have been submitted for many months to a series of periodic shocks, when armament competition everywhere is in more rapid rhythm than before the war, how can economic accords be imagined independent of the political settlement?

"What nation will consent to cooperate with another nation, whether it consists in opening of credits, supplies or raw materials, facilities for settlement of colonization or any other means, if there remains the slightest apprehension that the help given her might one day be turned against her.

"What nation could consent, if it feared that credits or raw materials or colonies would add force to the military strength to which she and her friends might be victims?

It's Up to Germany

Premier Blum backed British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's speech in the British House of Commons last week, with its suggestion that the fate of continued peace is in the hands of Germany.

"I continue to believe that the settlement is possible if all European nations bring equal good will, but I think as Secretary Eden said in Tuesday's speech to the Commons that this possibility at the present time essentially depends on Germany.

"The exists a necessary liaison and an inescapable connection between economic co-operation on the one hand and peaceful agreement and halting of the armaments race on the other.

"To be able to work in common one must be able to work in peace."

"I would like first to clear up the meaning of the expression used often, but not without certain imprudence: 'direct conversation' with Germany—just what does that mean?"

It means, he said, that an accord might be reached "after face-to-face conversation without other powers participating in talks being involved in the solution.

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Bulgar-Yugoslav Rivalry Ends in Pact

Pledges of inviolable amity exchanged by powers long at odds; Serbia assumes role of Bulgaria's protector; Economic advantages seen for both in new agreement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Jan. 25—The signing in Belgrade Sunday of a pact of inviolable friendship between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia has caused a feeling of relief here. It means that Bulgaria recognizes her inferior position in the Balkans, but at least has found a friend. For the moment, Serbia has ceased to be Bulgaria's rival and has become her partner—almost her protector.

There are prospects that Yugoslavia's co-operation will bring Bulgaria economic advantages, will draw her closer to western Europe, will end her diplomatic isolation and will even enable her to obtain some army equipment.

Bulgaria's Position

Bulgaria is in the position of a merchant who has lost much capital and much trade to his competitors, but at last has reconciled himself to those losses and has begun business anew with the co-operation of one of his rivals, with what capital is left. For a long time Bulgaria had hoped to be the main merchant of the Balkan States, but had bad luck, and is now glad to join forces with a stronger competitor.

Another Friendship Pact

Twenty-five years ago Bulgaria and Serbia concluded another friendship pact and set out to establish co-operation in this part of the world. Then Bulgaria was strong and rapidly progressing while Serbia was small and weak. In the quarter of a century that has intervened, Serbia has made great gains, becoming Yugoslavia, while Bulgaria has gone backward. Now at last the present pact with Bulgaria recognizes her weaker position and hopes with Serbia's help to make the best of it.

A Friendly Circle

The signing of the Bulgarian-Yugoslav friendship pact is one of the most noteworthy achievements of the Stoyadinovitch Government and has caused pronounced satisfaction among the Serbs. It has appreciably strengthened Yugoslavia's external position.

Thanks to Premier Stoyadinovitch, Yugoslavia is now in the enviable position of being almost completely surrounded by friends. For many years after the conclusion of the World War, Italy on the West, Hungary on the north, and Bulgaria on the east, were hostile to Yugoslavia. All these states claimed Yugoslavia's territory and carried on propaganda against this country. Revolutionary Yugoslav political refugees were harbored in both Italy and Hungary, while in Bulgaria an extensive revolutionary organization was tolerated whose chief aim was to work for the breaking up of Yugoslavia.

But without making any special concessions, the Belgrade Government has established cordial relations with all these countries. Italian papers now vie with one another in expressions of good will toward Yugoslavia, the Hungarian press refrains from hostile attacks and Bulgaria has actually signed a treaty of friendship.

Not So Easy

The conclusion of this agreement was by no means easy, for Bulgaria ncurished a bitter grievance against Serbia. These two lands have long been rivals. The Bulgarians feel that during the course of a century the Serbs have been constantly encroaching on their territory, annexing and Serbizing one district after another. The extreme Serbs maintain that their legitimate claims extend clear to Sofia and beyond; the extreme Bulgarians publish books showing that the Bulgarian population extends halfway to Belgrade.

Three times these people have fought over the question as to where the boundary between them should be drawn, in 1885, 1913 and 1915. In the first conflict the Bulgarians were victorious, in the next two, the Serbs. The most important district in dispute was Macedonia.

Bulgarians and most Macedonian leaders considered that it should be an inalienable part of Bulgaria. The incorporation into Bulgaria of Macedonia was the main point in Bulgaria's national aspirations. To give up that hope was considered by Bulgarian patriots as nothing less than treason.

Catastrophic

However, after Bulgaria's two disastrous defeats, most of Macedonia went to Serbia—now Yugoslavia—a large area to Greece, and a small fraction to Bulgaria. Such were the boundaries fixed by the Treaty of Neuilly. It was a catastrophe for the Bulgarians to which they could not reconcile themselves.

For years they worked by peaceful and violent means to keep the Macedonian question alive.

Serbia and Belgrade were considered Bulgaria's chief enemy. The Bulgaro-Serb boundary was the most carefully guarded one in Europe, with barbed wire barriers stretching almost from the Danube to Greece. Bulgaria would not think of giving way on that point. She would not acknowledge Serbia's possession of most of Macedonia.

But now time and propaganda and developments have done their work. A new kind of government came to power in Sofia, the Macedonian organization was crushed and Serbia offered friendship in a hundred appealing ways. The Bulgarians grew tired of hating, felt oppressed by the uncertainty of world developments and came to prefer Serbia as a friend rather than as an enemy.

The Kings Began It

So, after many exchanges of visits, begun by the kings themselves three years ago, and continued by every sort of Serbian and Bulgarian organization, the two peoples have now put the formal seal of a pact on their friendship.

By this, Bulgaria has won security, and Yugoslavia prestige. It is really a triumph for Belgrade, a second signing of the peace treaty.

By a Staff Artist; Authenticated; Wide World

Old Status of Friendly Co-operation Resumed

Upper: Left—George Kiosseivanoff, Bulgarian Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Right—Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch, Premier and Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia. Lower—Map Shows Bulgaria and Yugoslavia in Solid Black

Reich Stands at Crossroads

By Sisley Huddleston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—What will Germany do? All the Chancelleries of Europe are asking this question. It has never had such vital meaning. Every diplomatist believes that on the answer will largely depend the future of Europe.

Germany stands at the crossroads, gazing in this direction and in that; anxiously weighing the consequences of its decisions; perplexed at the choice which presents itself.

The alternatives are clear. The moment has come to accept a system of European co-operation—which cannot be confined to the Western Powers, but which, by implication if not by specific treaty, must include an assurance of peace in Eastern and Central Europe—or to plunge deeper into the blind alley of self-sufficiency and isolation.

Peace Doors Opened

Publicly, but still more privately, the Governments of France and Great Britain have intimated that they are prepared to pay a price for German help in a European settlement. It is more widely and effectively recognized than is generally appreciated that Germany still has grievances and disabilities, chiefly of an economic character. When Germany commits this or that breach of the treaties, when it alarms the European Governments, responsible statesmen do not imagine that it is simply being perverse. Its conduct has causes, some of them remote, many of them due to Allied mistakes. Only by putting things in their historical perspective, without perpetually feigning surprised indignation, can the Continent be brought back to sanity.

The financial aid, the economic arrangements, which have been promised—notably by Anthony Eden and Léon Blum—are regarded as the most important offer yet made. Behind the scenes everything has been done to persuade Adolf Hitler that the true interest of Germany lies in an understanding with the principal nations, and that even as between Germany and Russia it will be possible to discover a "modus vivendi." It is trusted that he will see the advantages of this course, now that real sympathy for his position and that of the German people is shown. Such sympathy will, if he says the word, be shown in a tangible form.

It is all very well for Germany to prefer cannot to butter, but the shortage of fats can only have a deplorable effect. The establishment of bread and of meat cards is threatened, and forage for cattle is scarce. The creation, already signaled, of a company in England, for the exchange of necessaries, disposing of powerful financial backing, is not for the purpose of furnishing credits which might be used for armaments, but for the purpose of bringing into contact buyers and sellers and enabling them to do business.

There has never, it is insisted by Mr. Eden to Joachim von Ribbentrop, and by Yvon Delbos to Count Johannes Bernhard von Welczeck, been any desire to "encircle" Germany. If the Anglo-French military understanding and the Franco-Russian Treaty temporarily have the effect, it is purely because Germany was not willing to negotiate a new "Locarno" or to come to terms on Eastern security. In both cases a complete transformation is still possible.

If Germany does not avail itself of the new opportunity of concluding a general settlement, it will be faced by the dilemma of virtual bankruptcy, tempered by the devices of autarchy and of direct barter—and if the difficulties are piled up to the point of despair, Germany will eventually be obliged, in the opinion of the best observers, take a leap in the dark, to plunge into an adventure in central Europe or even in the Mediterranean, whose end no man can see.

Nothing to Commend It

Such a policy appears not only unnecessary, in view of the Anglo-French attitude, but to have nothing whatever to recommend it. It would be the policy of a desperate gambler. If the powers compelled Germany to wrestle hopelessly with the financial and economic troubles which have beset it for nearly a generation, without tendering their hand, Germany would doubtless, and excusably be driven to violent action; but provided the powers now display genuine good will, and do not attempt to sell their aid too dearly, the solution of many problems, political and economic, should be in sight.

Among the possibilities, other than sheer catastrophe are:

1. A new Stresa Front with France, Italy, and Great Britain ranged against Germany.

2. The renewal of the old Locarno Pact, leaving Germany to settle with eastern Europe.

3. The revival of the Four-Power Pact, which again would separate Europe into two zones.

Evidently none of these possibilities would be satisfactory. A larger and indeed fully comprehensive scheme which ensures the good will of the Germans is desirable.

In the inner diplomatic circles it is not expected that Italy will desert Germany because of its "gentleman's agreement" with Great Britain. Anything approaching an actual Italo-German alliance would be seriously deprecated, but it is a different matter if Italy stands with England and France. Highly placed officials even point out that Italy can thus render inestimable services.

Complicating these negotiations, which have been pursued quietly for some time, are the questions put by Russia in particular about the operation of existing accords, and about the help which France—in agreement with England — has offered Poland, and so forth.

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Aberhart Claims Foundation Laid On Social Credit

EDMONTON, Alta.—Events nearing a climax in connection with Social Credit in the Province of Alberta, and everything now points to the early announcement of definite legislation to implement the new system. In a recent pronouncement Premier William Aberhart said: "We are now about to take our first real step in establishing Social Credit."

Some confusion has arisen with the public in the province as well as abroad as to what the steps already taken by the Government have been.

The explanation seems to be revealed in an interview with John Hargraves, British adviser to the Alberta Government, who states the Alberta Government has been going along the right road—"in a general direction"—but some of its enactments in the two sessions that have been held have not had "anything to do with real Social Credit."

Two of the outstanding things introduced by the Government have been the codes governing certain trades and the issuance of stamped script, both of which at the time were thought to be measures of importance in the Social Credit program.

Now Premier Aberhart has announced that these industrial codes, which have been proclaimed under the Trade and Industry Act, will not be enforced. The retail and wholesale master codes, which are designed principally to eliminate unfair competition in business, will be retained, the Premier said, and enforced strictly.

The trades principally affected by the Premier's pronouncement are the barbers, the dry cleaners and the printing trade.

John Hargraves stated that the codes and stamped script had no part in Social Credit. He also added that the covenants, which were signed by nearly 300,000 Alberta citizens, and which Premier Aberhart and his Cabinet ministers have repeatedly said were essential to the payment of basic dividends, are unnecessary. He advises the Government to set no penalties on any citizen in the distribution of the dividends. He also says that he finds the Alberta Government not yet "publicly committed to the basic principles of Social Credit."

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War Pension Plan Spiked by Head Of American Legion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 25—The American Legion will not ask for general World War veteren pensions, at least not while National Commander Harry W. Colmery is in office. Mr. Colmery, in a signed article in the February issue of the American Legion Monthly, published today, seeks to reassure, he says, those who were so certain that payment of the bonus was a signal for a general pensions scramble.

"I cannot pledge the American Legion as to its entire future course," he writes. "But I can state plainly and without quibbling what its course will be during my term of office:

"We will not ask for pensions."

Explains Rumors

The national convention at Cleveland last fall, he notes, was scarcely adjourned before news stories began declaiming about an "entering wedge to general pensions."

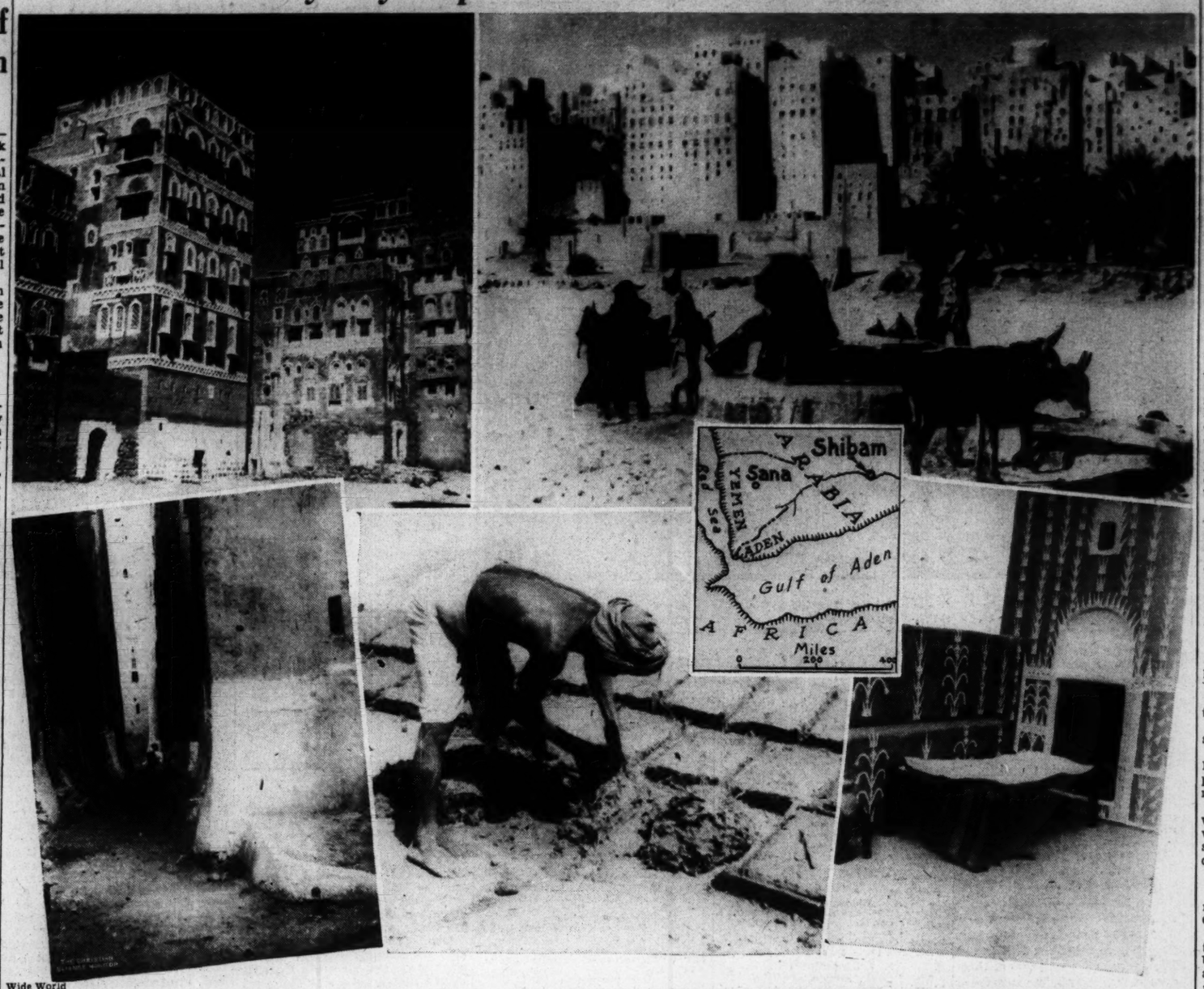
The entering wedge here, he notes, doubtless referred to the "repeated, consistent, rightful request on the part of the Legion that compensation should be granted needy widows and orphans of World War veterans. Headlines claimed, he writes, that the veterans put pensions temporarily aside in order to get the bonus, and now are fighting for widows' and orphans' pensions as the next logical step in mustering of forces to demand pensions for themselves.

"Nothing," he says," is farther from the truth. The bonus was nothing more nor less than the payment of adjusted compensation for time spent in the armed service of the country during the World War. Our program of aid to the disabled veterans has never been other than that of seeking common justice for those who answered the call of duty and suffered, physically and mentally, in the performance of that duty."

Policy Long Established

The principle that government should provide for the protection of surviving dependents of a deceased veteran, he points out, can be traced as far back as an English law of 1687 that extended relief to the widows of army officers. He notes also, in calling attention to the validity of the Legion move for World War widows and orphans that provision has been made in this of the veterans of every war, from the Revolution down, except the last one.

Clay Skyscrapers Rise in the Arabian Desert



Wide World

Except for the Beasts of Burden in Foreground (Upper Right), One Might Imagine He Was in the Residential Section of New York City or Brooklyn

Mud architecture at its best is seen in the type of buildings at upper left. The decorations of white lime plaster and carved wooden lattices are strikingly ornate. This view is at Sana, the Capital of Yemen.

The picture at upper right is in the city of Shibam, in southern Arabia. Some of the lofty buildings found by Hans Helfrintz, an explorer, are still in use after several centuries of habitation.

A street resembling the canyons of Wall Street (lower left) is also in Shibam. These fortress-like structures are connected with underground passages.

The workman in the lower center view is preparing the bricks made of mud and straw. They are left to bake in the sun. The fact that there is practically no rainfall in the area has permitted some of the high buildings to stand for hundreds of years. Recently during a cloudburst, six houses collapsed as their mud walls dissolved.

The map (inset) shows the location of Sana, Capital of Yemen, and the walled city, Shibam, in relation to the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden.

The upper-floor sleeping balcony (lower right) is a typical feature of the primitive "apartment houses" in Shibam. The sleeping couch can be pushed indoors when not in use. The walls of this Arabian "penthouse" are decorated with white chalk ornaments.

Japanese Militarists Balk Ugaki Plans for New Cabinet

TOKYO, Jan. 25 (AP)—The efforts of Gen. Kazushige Ugaki to form a new Cabinet and to end Japan's grave political situation were reported today to be blocked by army opposition.

The Japanese press declared the army has refused to name a War Minister for the Ugaki Government, automatically creating a deadlock. Japanese law requires that a general officer on the active list must hold that Cabinet post.

The 68-year-old former Governor General of Korea accepted his Emperor's command to form a Government after a dramatic midnight ride from his home at Nagaoka.

Friendly With Opposition

Once a peddler of vegetables, Ugaki is now regarded among the empire's most brilliant administrators. He always has been understood to be friendly toward the political parties whose bitter attacks on the Army brought the present crisis to a head.

Military leaders were reported to have decided that formation of a cabinet by General Ugaki would fail to achieve the army program.

General Ugaki, striving to avert failure, scheduled a meeting with Gen. Count Juichi Terauchi, Minister of War in the resigned cabinet of Premier Koki Hirota. General Terauchi led the militarist attack against the parliamentary parties in the heated Diet debate that finally forced the downfall of the Hirota Government.

Terauchi's Demands

Among the demands he was expected to make on General Ugaki were:

1. Exclusion of party leaders from the Cabinet.
2. Changes in the Government structure.
3. Creation of a strong new Rightist Party from the existing parties, thereby giving the Government a majority in the Diet.

The four times Minister of War was expected to yield to the army's wishes as much as possible, even, some sources said, to the point of accepting all three demands.

They Will Refuse

Japan's great independent daily newspaper Asahi quoted the War Office as saying:

"The army desires it understood that no army officer selected by Ugaki for the War Ministership and approached by him personally will accept the war portfolio because such acceptance would be detrimental to the unity of the army."

While no results of General Ugaki's conference with General Terauchi were announced, it was believed the resigned Minister of War may, himself, be willing to compromise.

His hands were understood, however, to be tied by extremists among the younger elements of the army of the type responsible for the abortive military revolt last February.

Want Military Domination

They were understood to demand a Cabinet entirely subservient to the military bureaucracy.

One of the main reasons the army is said to be so adamantly opposed to General Ugaki is that the one-time farm boy will likely impede the army desire for an outright dictatorship under the throne.

Other reasons advanced were he might attempt to block army plans for enforcing stricter discipline and succeed in breaking the grip of extremists and substitute control of the army by the moderate faction to which he belongs.

Opposition from the army, it was said, also centered on General Ugaki's past record which shows he reduced the army by two division and supported the first London Naval Treaty.

Belief was gaining ground, it was felt, the Army was attempting to usurp the imperial prerogative in opposing General Ugaki's desire to obey the throne and form a government.

Carolina Sesqui Group Returns Loan of $5000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The financial success of Columbia's celebration of its 100th anniversary last March was disclosed here recently when Macfie Anderson, chairman of the finance commitee of the Sesqui-Centennial Commission, appeared before the Columbia City Council and with business-like briskness presented that body with a check for $5000.

"This check," Mr. Anderson explained to the surprised councilmen, "represents the amount the city lent to the commission. We thank council for the loan."

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Radek Outlines Conspiracy

MOSCOW, Jan. 25 (AP)—A vast conspiracy to sabotage the entire Soviet railway system to assure the defeat of Russia in the event of war with Japan and Germany was related yesterday by Karl Radek, former editor of Izvestia and one of 17 defendants who have pleaded guilty to treason.

During four hours of testimony, Radek admitted elaborate plans were drawn to paralyze the railway system in a scheme by which the plotters hoped to overthrow Joseph Stalin and bring back a modified capitalism to the Soviet Union.

Step to New Revolution

Radek testified that Germany was to receive the rich Ukraine valley and Japan was to get Russia's maritime provinces in return for aid in overthrowing the Communist Government.

But, he added quickly, the conspirators hoped eventually to regain these territories when Japan and Germany might become estranged and go to war.

"There would be a new revolution and we would regain the territory," Radek said.

Radek asserted that he had considered going to the Communist Central Committee in 1932 and telling all about the plot but refrained from doing so because he did not want to get his associates into trouble.

"I am guilty of all the charges of all the terrorist plots, even those I don't know about," the once powerful newspaper writer proclaimed.

A former Wasnington correspondent for the newspaper Izvestia told the session that he had full knowledge of a terrorist plot against the Russian Government.

The witness was Vladimir Romm, arrested after his return from Washington last summer. Romm testified that he carried five letters from Radek to Leon Trotzky, discussed the situation in a dark alley near a Paris park with Mr. Trotzky, and agreed to become the latter's undercover informant while serving as Izvestia correspondent in Washington, but was unable to do so.

(Mr. Trotzky, now in Mexico, issued a vigorous denial to the Moscow charges. He said that he heard Saturday "for the first time" the name of Romm, and that his last contact with Radek was in 1928.)

Radek Gave Him Letters

Romm testified that he was unable to serve Mr. Trotzky in Washington because of "circumstances," and added he had been commissioned by Syedoff, Mr. Trotzky's son, to report anything interesting in Soviet-American relations.

"I do not like to blame others for my actions, but I was much influenced by Radek," Romm declared. Radek, he related, gave him the letters assertedly for Leon Trotzky concealed within the covers of books.

He was aware, Romm testified, of their general contents. The first letter, allegedly received from Radek at Geneva in 1932, contained instructions for organization of a terrorist bloc to work primarily against Mr. Stalin and War Commissar K. E. Voroshiloff, Romm said.

Departing from Moscow in May, 1934, the witness continued, Radek, "gave me a book with a concealed letter which he said contained a detailed report. This was the last errand I did."

Radek was called to the stand to confirm Romm's testimony, and did so with one exception. "Stalin and Voroshiloff were not mentioned in the first letter."

Bydy Mdivani, identified by Soviet officials as a brother of the Mdivanis whose marital arrangements have been the subject of much publicity, was arrested today after having been implicated as a co-conspirator in the treason charges.

Mdivani, a former Soviet commercial attaché at Paris and known as a disciple of Leon Trotzky before the now banished Bolshevik fell from favor, was said to be a prisoner at Tiflis, Georgia.

(Georgia is a republic in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics where, in Tsarist days, the Mdivani family were princes of the realm.)

His arrest was ordered, officials said, on the strength of testimony by Radek, who linked the Mdivani family with the alleged conspiracy to overthrow Communism by helping Germany and Japan defeat Russia at war.

Radek said the Tiflis bloc was known as the Mdivani bloc, presumably because one of the Mdivanis headed it.

L. Serebryakoff, another defendant, linked Mdivani to the sabotage plot, testifying in court that the prisoner had come to Moscow to join the intrigue and help work out the details.

The former Georgian prince was jailed together with more than a score of henchmen on charges of plotting to separate Georgia—the home province of Joseph Stalin—from the Soviet union.

Official sources said that there was little doubt that Mdivani and the others would be tried soon.

Plot Defendants Confess Schemes To Oust Stalin

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Jan. 25—The present Soviet trial has produced an entirely different impression from the August trial upon independent observers. Whereas the August defendants appeared insincere, meekly agreed with the prosecutor that they had struggled only for personal power, repented their "sins" and lauded Joseph Stalin's leadership, the present defendants showed no repentance and explained why they were willing to risk their lives in order to overthrow the Stalin Government.

Karl Radek and Gregory Piatakoff boldly presented their beliefs that Mr. Stalin's headlong drive toward industrialization and collectivization of Agriculture would prove disastrous and that Mr. Stalin had destroyed democracy within the ruling Communist party.

Gave Military Information

Having decided that a Soviet defeat in war was the only means of overthrowing Mr. Stalin, they made connections with German and Japanese leaders and gave them military information, meanwhile disrupting Soviet military industries.

They accepted Leon Trotzky's view that after a Soviet defeat capitalist powers would quarrel among themselves, thus starting a world war. Under Mr. Trotzky's leadership Russia then could recover lost territories and achieve that "world revolution" which was their ultimate aim.

No Mere "Heresy Hunt"

The defendants admitted they had formed anti-government groups in principal Soviet centers who damaged industry wherever possible and were ready to undermine the Government when war occurred. They implicated as members of such groups dozens of men and women hitherto unmentioned.

Testimony in the present trial unlike that in the August trial convinced independent observers that a widespread conspiracy actually existed, with the conspirators holding key positions until the time of their arrest and with desperate followers carefully concealed. This throws a new light on what many observers previously regarded as a mere "heresy hunt" and makes the Government's severe repression more understandable.

People as a whole undoubtedly support the Stalin regime and are dumbfounded by the disclosures of the present trial. The conspirators' program would gain no popular support.

Italy's Reply on Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Italy today informs Britain that she is now ready to halt recruiting, departure and transit of "volunteers" to Spain.

The legislative measures required to make the ban effective are ready and will be put into operation when all other governments concerned have adopted similar measures, have agreed to an adequate system of control and have fixed a date for simultaneous enforcement.

Moderate Tone

The Italian reply to the British memorandum of Jan. 11, which is similar to that delivered by Germany, is striking for its moderate friendly tone, which confirms the opinion now prevalent here that Italy is sincerely anxious to seek a peaceful settlement of the Spanish civil conflict.

Naturally the note does not state whether Rome's apparent willingness to reverse the last six months' intense intervention on the side of Gen. Francisco Franco is due to military conviction that a preponderance of force is once more on the side of the rebels.

Göring and Mussolini

It is known in that particular that the British plan formed the main topic of many conversations between Col. Gen. Hermann Göring of the Reich and Premier Mussolini during the past 10 days. It is evident Premier Mussolini's reported counsel of moderation to Germany has prevailed and that the Italian-German acceptance of the British proposals for arresting the influx of alien volunteers in Spain marks a notable contribution toward a pacific solution of the Spanish problem.

Reich Presses Italy

It had been rumored that Germany was pressing Italy to adopt a somewhat intransigent attitude on the subject of control, suggesting that control should be exercised only by the four Great Powers with the exclusion of Russia. There is no hint in the Italian reply that Italian policy will be based along such lines.

Italy will make known to the International Non - Intervention Committee in London its views on the subject as well as her ideas on various schemes now before that committee. She will, moreover, present concrete proposals for withdrawal from Spanish territory of all non-Spaniards of all classes.

Object to Naturalization

The Italian Government, however, points out that the reported intention of the Valencia Government to naturalize all alien citizens now in its service would if true be contrary to any real policy of non-intervention. The Italian note concludes by reaffirming the Fascist Government's support of acceptance of any proposals directed to ensure a real and general policy of non-intervention in Spain as well as its rigorous, effective and integral application in the interests of the Spanish people and the supreme necessities of peace.

Madrid Population Reluctant to Quit

MADRID, Jan. 25 (AP)—About 450,000 persons have been evacuated from Madrid, officials disclosed today, as a downpour of rain enforced a lull in the bombardment of the city.

The evacuation committee of the emergency defense junta said 60,000 children were moved to safer areas in the endless stream of caravans removing war refugees. It estimated 1,000,000 civilians remained in the city, most of them subject to the compulsory evacuation decree.

(Official census statistics recorded the population of Madrid at 1,014,704 as of Jan. 1, 1933. A great influx of emigrés from the provinces since the outbreak of the civil war, more than six months ago, has swelled the population, aggravating the food shortage.

Before the rainfall quieted the trenches, a Socialist column defeated a fascist attack on Cuesta de la Reina, a strategic point on the Madrid-Aranjuez road, south of the capital.

After two successive days of bombardment, workmen cleared shattered glass from the streets, roped off areas around tottering walls and hammered wooden covers over large shell holes in some principal buildings.

Reports from Malaga, on the Mediterranean coast in southern Spain, indicated Government troops were waging an intense offensive against insurgent forces controlling the town of Ojen, about 28 miles to the southwest.

Strict Laws Urged On Slot Machines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash.—Moving to crush slot-machine gambling in the State of Washington, action strongly recommended by Gov. Clarence D. Martin, bills have been introduced in the House and Senate.

Slot machines have been illegal in the State, but law enforcement officials have found it difficult to keep them from roadside inns, pool halls and like places. In many instances local officials ignored the machines, leaving to state police the task of picking them up.

The bill introduced in the House by Representative Lynch proposes to make it a felony to possess or permit operation of slot machines or similar devices used for gambling.

The other filed in the Senate by Senator Earl Maxwell authorizes the state liquor control board to cancel beer and wine licenses for one year of establishments permitting operation of slot machines and such skill and gambling games. Licenses would automatically be canceled for a year if an owner or operator was convicted of a gambling charge.

Another bill filed in the House by Representative Robert W. Ginnett proposes strengthening of the "drunken-driving" law by authorizing courts to impound the car of a drunken driver for six months on first conviction, and for a year on a second conviction.

Saskatchewan Teachers Get Salary Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Better pay for teachers through increased financial grants from the provincial government was announced recently by the provincial government.

Rural school teachers will be assured of $600 a year salary and school grants will be boosted by $800,000 a year as a result of the higher grants. Many teachers in the province have been getting less than $400 a year salary during the drouth years in Saskatchewan.

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Union to Control Sit-Downs If It Wins Strike Demands; Leader Lists Peace Aims

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 25—Spontaneous sit-down strikes and strikes called prior to attempts to negotiate will be discarded by the Automobile Workers' Union as soon as it obtains a satisfactory bargaining agreement with General Motors Corporation, it was announced by Adolph Germer, principal representative of the CIO with the union.

Mr. Germer's statement of policy makes plain that the CIO and the Automobile Workers' Union pledges itself to accept full responsibility for regularity of production under an exclusive bargaining agreement.

Bans Outlaw Strike

To insure no irresponsible interruption, the union will then denounce an unauthorized strike as an outlaw strike, refuse to support it, and use its weight to get strikers back to work.

Though of course it might take a bit of time to get young and enthusiastic union members trained to the discipline of trade unionism, and sporadic strikes might exhibit themselves occasionally, yet the union will strive to eliminate them as effectively as possible.

The union does not abandon the sit-down strike, but reserves it as an instrument to be used when officially ordered by the union's national executives.

Switch in Tactics

This switch in tactics from the events of the last month indicates that the unauthorized sit-down strike is regarded by the CIO as a temporary weapon of mass production workers, valuable in the early stages of organization. Closing of plants by the sit-down method empowers a fledgling union with a weight it would not otherwise have, as found previously in the rubber strikes at Akron, and makes a spectacular appeal to other workers to join the rising union.

In this preliminary period, sit-downs are generally in line with the unexpressed wishes of union officials, and may outstrip them, as in this strike. But when the union gets an agreement with a company and begins to carry it out, unofficial strikes contest the authority of the union.

Company Complaints

General Motors has vigorously complained of what it terms the irresponsibility of the strikers in shutting up plants before giving the company an opportunity to consider their demands and negotiate with them.

To such objections, Mr. Germer replies:

"We feel that we have a great responsibility to the automobile workers in the conduct of this strike and the framing of a suitable agreement with the corporation through negotiation.

"But, after all, our real responsibility and our real job begins after this strike is settled and we set up genuine collective bargaining with the automibile manufacturers.

Plans for Entire Industry

"We are going to organize the entire industry. After we have settled with General Motors there will be little or no trouble with the others except Henry Ford. He will remain obstinate.

"When collective bargaining is set up, the union assumes the responsibility, along with the employer, of making it a success.

"Joint contractural relations not only establish respective rights but impose respective obligations.

"It is the duty of both sides to make the bargaining machinery work satisfactorily and successfully.

Responsibility of Union

"Under a system of collective bargaining, individual and unauthorized group action is outlawed.

"The reason for this is the very good one that machinery is established through which all grievances are to be adjusted.

"Under joint contractural relations, it is the duty of the union not to tolerate strikes—sit-down strikes as well as any other—except those authorized by responsible officials of the organization.

"Such strikes can, in propriety, be called only after all efforts to adjust the grievances have been exhausted."

British Lifeboats Helped 348 Crews In Year's Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The crews of British lifeboats have registered 1936 as the busiest year in the 113 years of their busy history. Never before have there been as many as 466 launches in one year—an average of nine a week. Even the three summer months of June, July, and August saw 98 launches.

Lifeboats saved, or helped to save, 48 vessels, and stood by, escorted, or helped to safety, some 300 more. During the year the Royal National Lifeboat Institution gave rewards for the rescue of nearly 500 persons, the great majority of these being by lifeboats.

The outstanding rescue of the year was by the Ballycottin lifeboat off the coast of County Cork in southern Ireland. After being out in a heavy sea for 63 hours all of the crew of the Daunt Rock Lightship were brought safely ashore. This was in a gale which drove the spray over the lantern of the lighthouse which is 196 feet above sea level.

There are now 168 lifeboats around the coast of Great Britain, of which 131 are motorboats, and 37 pulling and sailing. By the end of 1937 a further 11 motor lifeboats will have been put into commission.

London House Acquired For Children's Nurses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Children's nurses in London have come into a valuable possession. They have acquired a house of their own in which they can meet and discuss their problems, can enjoy lectures in a fine lecture hall, can browse in a library, or can settle down for a good rest.

The new house—in Queen's Gate Place, Kensington, which will act as headquarters of the Nursery Nurses' Association, has been founded mainly through the efforts of the president of that association, Miss Nancy Martin.

Anglo-American Conference

© Harris & Ewing

Sir Ronald Lindsay — British Ambassador to the United States

Walter Runciman — President of Board of Trade of Great Britain

Cordell Hull — United States Secretary of State

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Australia

New South Wales

Chatswood (Second Church, Sydney): Church Edifice, Albert Avenue and Victor Street, 8 p. m., March 11.

Neutral Bay (auspices Third Church, Sydney): Southern Cross Theater, Military Road, 3 p. m., March 14.

Canada

British Columbia

Chilliwack: Strand Theater, 3 p. m., Jan. 31.

Ontario

Toronto (First Church): Massey Hall, Shuter and Victoria Streets, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 31.

England

Gloucestershire

Bristol (First Church): Colston Hall, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.

London

London (Eleventh Church): Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W. 1, 8 p. m., Feb. 13.

United States

Arizona

Phoenix: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 5.

California

Arcata: Minor Theater, 8 p. m., Feb. 2.
Fresno: New Memorial Auditorium, Fresno Street, between N and O, 8 p. m., Feb. 2.
Huntington Park: Church Edifice, Gage and Rugby Avenues, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.
La Jolla (Fourth Church, San Diego): Granada Theater, 3 p. m., Jan. 31.
Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Philharmonic Auditorium, Fifth and Olive Street, 12:10 p. m. Feb. 5. Radiocast Station KECA.
Monterey: Presbyterian Church, Franklin and Pacific streets, 3 p. m., Jan. 31.
Richmond: Roosevelt Junior High School, Ninth and Bissell streets, 3 p. m., Jan. 31.
San Francisco (First Church): Dreamland Auditorium, Steiner and Post streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.
Turlock: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 1.

Colorado

Denver (Third Church): Cole Junior High School, 8 p. m., Feb. 2.

Connecticut

Stamford: Stamford High School, Strawberry Hill avenue, 3 p. m., Jan. 31.

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): Constitution Hall, Eighteenth and D streets, N. W., 8 p. m., Feb. 4.

Florida

Bradenton: Woman's Club Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 1.
Clearwater: Clearwater High School, Greenwood avenue, 3 p. m., Jan. 31.
Coral Gables: Coral Gables Elementary School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 5.
Lake Worth: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 31.
Leesburg: City Hall Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 2.
Miami (First Church): Bay Front Park, 8 p. m., Feb. 2.
Ocala: Church Edifice, Third and Watula streets, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 4.
Tallahassee: Woman's Club, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 5.

Georgia

Decatur: Girls' High School Auditorium, North McDonough street, 8 p. m., Feb. 1.

Illinois

Chicago (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Wrightwood and Pine Grove avenues, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.
Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 301 North Central avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 2.
Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third street and Coles avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 5.
Chicago (joint lecture): Auditorium Theater, 12:10 p. m., Feb. 5.

Indiana

Fort Wayne: Church Auditorium, Fairfield and Pierce Avenues, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.
Indianapolis (First Church): Cadle Tabernacle, 8 p. m., Feb. 1.

Kansas

Abilene: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Feb. 1.

Massachusetts

Quincy: Senior High School Auditorium, Coddington Street, near Quincy Square, 8 p. m., Feb. 1.

Michigan

Detroit (First Church): Church Edifice, Cass and Hancock Avenues, 8 p. m., Feb. 5.

Missouri

St. Louis (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 5569 Page Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 2.

Nebraska

Grand Island: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 5.
Lincoln: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Jan. 31.
Omaha (Second Church): Church Edifice, Forty-first and Davenport Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 1.

New Jersey

Ridgewood: Warner Theater, 190 East Ridgewood Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 31.

New York

Ithaca (Organization at Cornell University): Barnes Hall, Cornell Campus, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 2.
New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1935 Anthony Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 1. Radiocast Station WMCA.
New York (Organization at New York University): Chapel, Gould Memorial Library, University Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, Bronx, 3 p. m., Jan. 30.
Staten Island (First Church): Church Edifice, Castleton and Oakland Avenues, West New Brighton, 4 p. m., Jan. 31.

Oklahoma

Tulsa (Third Church): Convention Hall, Boulder and Brady Streets, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 5.

Pennsylvania

Franklin: Franklin High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 1.

Texas

El Paso: Scottish Rite Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.

Washington

Ellensburg: Methodist Church, 8 p. m., Feb. 5.
Enumclaw: Enumclaw High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on Feb. 7, 14; shortwave station, W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (11.79mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04 mc), on Feb. 7.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Feb. 7, March 7, April 4.
New York City—Fourteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, Jan. 31; Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28; Brooklyn, Second Church, March 7, 14, 21, 28.
Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Feb. 21, March 21, April 18.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.48mc, on Jan. 31; Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28; March 7, 14, 21, 28.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Feb. 7, March 7, April 4.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Feb. 14, 28; March 14, 28; April 11, 25.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Feb. 7, 21; March 7, 21; April 4, 18.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 1 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Feb. 28; March 28; April 25.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Jan. 31; Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28; March 7, 14, 21, 28.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Feb. 7; March 7; April 4.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on Jan. 31; Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28; March 7, 14, 21, 28.

Runciman Hints Trade Agreement With the U.S. Near

(Continued from Page 1)

possible war. If the answer were in the negative, it is assumed that Mr. Runciman would lose all interest in an Anglo-American reciprocal trade treaty.

But on the contrary, the British trade emissary declared in diplomatic terms that he was very pleased with the prospects for a trade treaty. Asked if it might not be said that: "As basis for negotiating a trade agreement has been found; we have made very strong progress in that direction"; Mr. Runciman indicated that statement would be correct, though he was cautious about committing himself.

He might, he added, be able to make some such statement after two or three more days of talking, which he has mapped out here. He will see Secretary Hull and other American officials in succession.

At the outset of his press conference, Mr. Runciman aligned himself and his Government strongly behind the Hull program.

"We welcome any opening of the channels of international trade," he said, "and we sympathize wholeheartedly with the Hull program. Our buyings and sellings in American markets are of first-rate importance to us. We are delighted to see any step taken which would lead to freer international trade.

"We believe the peace of the world can best be preserved by removal of any obstacles to international commerce. Thus the positions of the United States and the United Kingdom are similar.

"My conversations with President Roosevelt have made two points clear:

"1. In general principles, the objectives of our two countries are the same.

"2. We both wish to bring about a greater degree of Anglo-American commerce."

Shies Off Neutrality

Mr. Runciman declined to comment specifically on neutrality legislation, declaring it to be a highly controversial matter in the United States. But, drawn out later in his talk on the subject of raw materials, he said:

"We have always found—in raw materials—that we can get what we pay for."

Asked to what extent Great Britain's rearmament program was dependent on raw materials from the United States, he said: "There are, of course, some things we buy here conveniently. But we are not dependent on the United States for our armaments any more than you are dependent upou us."

There were many things, not armaments, which are necessary for the prosecution of war, he continued.

"If we cannot buy those things from you we shall be handicapped," Mr. Runciman said, adding realistically: "But so shall our opponents." At this point, he remarked that all prudent countries are now making surveys of their possible war materials.

It was entirely evident from the tone of Mr. Runciman's talk that very pregnant conversations are under way. What started in President Roosevelt's airy phrase as a little week-end visit with his old friend Walter Runciman, who was in the United States on a "vacation," has turned into an intensive economico-diplomatic exploration.

Mr. Runciman, who—it was announced—was just dropping down to Washington incidental to a visit to Canada, will not get to the Dominion after all. He came straight to Washington, and returns straight from New York on Thursday.

Whether he came at suggestion of the British or American Governments is not clear. At any rate, his visit involved a broad-scale review of economic relations between the two countries, with a side view at financial relations, too. It seems to have opened the way to the trade agreement negotiation.

War debts, as anticipated, were not discussed. Asked if anybody ventured to mention the debts, Mr. Runciman said:

"I have not met that bold person," and shook his head when another reporter asked:

"Not even that bold person in the White House?"

Parking Meters in Dallas

Dallas, Texas, second largest city in the United States to install parking meters on a large scale, collected $138,023 from them the first year.

Eastern Ship Strike Ends

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—The East and Gulf Coast seamen's strike, tentatively abandoned last week, formally was terminated today after strikers in other affected ports ratified the proposal of New York shipworkers.

The Joint Maritime Council, after a meeting last night, announced cessation of the walkout in view of the entry of the National Labor Relations Board into the dispute.

The council, composed of representatives of unions participating in the walkout, said the move had been approved also by maritime labor groups of the West coast.

A resolution was adopted calling for continued opposition to the Copeland Safety at Sea Act and the sailors' discharge book requirement feature of the bill.

The seamen warned of a possible sit-down strike in all ports May 1 if the act is not suspended. A vote on all ships at sea on the question of holding discharge book-burning ceremonies also was proposed.

Ships tied up by the seamen's strike began to move out of New York harbor again over the week end.

The Panama Pacific liner, Virginia, held at her pier more than two months, sailed Saturday with 600 pasengers bound for Pacific coast cities.

The Santa Elena of the Grace Line also cast off without interference from the strikers, and the Santa Rita was to follow today.

The seamen's peace encouraged another strike-bound vessel, the Panama Pacific's Pennsylvania, to prepare to sail two weeks from today after a delay of several months.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25 (AP)—Both sides in the Pacific Coast maritime strike looked hopefully to a conference between shipowners and longshoremen today for the long-awaited "break" in the 88-day shipping tieup.

Spokesmen for strikers and employers agreed a tentative accord with the longshoremen, largest of the seven unions involved in complicated negotiations, would give strong impetus toward settling the strike.

Peace hopes were increased by ratification last night of the termination of the strike of rank-and-file at Eastern and Gulf ports. This eliminated the question raised repeatedly by shipowners: whether settlement with the eastern seamen was a condition to peace on the Pacific.

Plans to Reopen Factories Speeded by General Motors

By the Associated Press

DETROIT, Jan. 25—General Motors Corporation proceeded today with preparations to reopen some plants as its executives awaited a summons to meet in Washington Wednesday for a peace conference with automotive strike leaders.

At the corporation's office here it was said no statement would be made on the request until official word was received from Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins. The headquarters of the United Automobile Workers of America, which called the strikes, signified that the union would accept the invitation.

Ready for Reopening

William S. Knudsen, executive vice-president of General Motors, said he hoped to be able to return 95,000 of the 125,000 idle employes to work but made no announcement as to which plants would resume operations. The reopenings are scheduled to begin tomorrow.

It was made clear, though, the reopenings would be confined to plants which have been shut because of shortages of materials and that no attempt would be made to operate any of the 17 where the union has called strikes. Altogether nearly 50 plants have been closed or operated on a restricted basis because of the walkouts.

Mr. Knudsen said the company planned to provide two days of employment each week for the workers returned to their jobs. This, he said, would add approximately $344,000 to the daily pay roll.

A statement read last night on the corporation's weekly radio concert hour on a national network said:

"Whether one shall work—how one shall work—when one shall work—has from the earliest days of our national existence been the acknowledged right of each one of us to decide for himself, with no man's interference. . . ."

Meeting Called

The Flint Alliance, organized to oppose strike sentiment, distributed handbills announcing a mass meeting tomorrow afternoon. These broadsides said the alliance has "no intention of becoming a party to negotiations" between General Motors and the union.

Used-Car Market Seen to Benefit By Auto Strikes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Labor trouble within the automobile industry is expected to bring two benefits, at least.

1. The expected shortage of cars, dealers say, will bring a sharp reduction of used car inventories.

2. Because the acute automobile shortage cannot be overcome for several weeks after a final adjustment of labor difficulties, the usual spring slump in production will be virtually eliminated.

The industry had been geared to produce 400,000 units a month during 1937. In the suspension of production by Chevrolet, the equivalent of more than 25,000 units a week was cut off from the new-car supply.

The industry has production equipment for a much heavier output than it reached any time last year. Its supply of parts and other essential materials, however, is not currently heavy enough to permit a quick plunge into high-speed assembly activity. Contrary to early reports, a shortage of glass made itself felt in several plants much sooner than had been expected.

When he motor manufacturing industry reached the highest level of any of its best boom periods, in 1929, the record assemblies for any one month was 663,811. It probably will not touch any such level in 1937. The disposition of the industry has been to avoid the peaks and valleys of production which existed in 1929.

Reliable sources at present are unanimous in the belief there will be no valleys in production before new model time next autumn once all units of the industry are in production again.

Philadelphia Court For Minors Praised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23—Praise for Philadelphia's juvenile court system and a plea for the co-operation of parents in preventing child delinquency were included in an address given by Miss Margaret T. Maguire, principal of the Gen. George A. McCall Vocational School, at a meeting of the Pennsylvania State Association on Probation and Parole, Jan. 20.

While on a recent visit to Brussels, Miss Maguire said, she learned that the Juvenile Division of the Municipal Court, headed by Judge Charles L. Brown, had been highly praised by the Queen of the Belgians, and that it had been discussed with approbation at an International Social Congress there.

Referring to recent attacks on the court she declared: "The development of any newly created department in a city government naturally brings with it volumes of criticism.

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Cincinnati in Worst Flood In Its History, Lacks Water

By the Associated Press

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 25—A shortage of water and the loss of most of its power supply put Cincinnati's 500,000 residents to new shifts of caution and ingenuity today.

As the swollen Ohio river flooded to new, unprecedented heights in the wake of a $1,500,000 fire that swept the Millcreek industrial district, the city saw its drinking water turned off all but one hour a day.

Meanwhile the power supply dwindled to a seventh of normal.

The disastrous Mill Creek fire, greatest in the city's 134-year history, broke out anew today, but in mid-morning Assistant Marshal Harry McNay reported it whipped back into control. Firemen fought the flames along a three-mile front for eight hours Sunday before declaring it subdued.

Still rising, the Ohio hit a mark of 79.1 feet—27 feet past flood stage and more than seven feet beyond the highest previous record, set in 1884. Barely a seventh of Cincinnati's 72-square-mile area was under water, but approximately 65,000 persons were officially estimated to be homeless in the city's metropolitan area containing 750,000 persons.

The possibility that water would be available only 15 or 20 minutes a day followed curtailment of the flow to only a few hours out of every 24.

City Manager C. A. Dykstra warned the city, in which 65,000 were homeless and eight dead as the result of the worst flood in its history:

"It is imperative that you use water only for cooking and drinking purposes.

"Not a drop should be wasted."

Coupled with the water shortage was a shutoff of all but a seventh of the city's power supply.

Only food stores, drug stores and eating places operated as the river rose to an unprecedented mark within a foot of the 80-foot crest predicted officially for tonight or tomorrow.

Ten coast guard boats, each with a capacity of 20 persons, rescued hundreds of persons still in such danger spots as the tops of floating buildings, rooftops and, in some cases, the attics of two-story houses.

While total damage from flood and fire mounted toward the $7,000,000 mark, Mr. Dykstra said:

"The water situation in Cincinnati is becoming grave. The four hours' drain on the water service since the pumps were shut off indicates that water consumers were not as careful in their use of water as will be necessary. In the four hours of use so far, we have depleted our supply more than 25 per cent.

"Unless the people of Cincinnati will exercise more self control in the use of water, we will be without it entirely in three days.

"It is imperative that you use water only for cooking and drinking purposes. Tonight water will be turned on only for one hour—from 6 to 7 p. m. If too much water is used during that hour, it will be necessary to turn it on for only 30 or 15 minutes daily, hereafter.

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Rare Bald Eagles Winter in Spokane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—Of all the distinguished visitors who have honored the large cities of the United States this winter, perhaps the most unusual arrived here. A huge bald eagle and its mate, this country's national bird, and now very rare, soared majestically into the heart of the city and are wintering on the banks of the Spokane river.

However, the eagles' coming has created some division of opinion. Every year, the pines and shrubs and the open water of the river attract hundreds of wild ducks to Down River Park in Spokane. These birds have become pets and are watched with interest. The ducks find their food in the water and on the banks, but the eagle is making things difficult for some of the ducks.

Members of the forestry department have expressed the opinion that the eagles will not destroy nearly as many ducks as would a few hunters, and that nature gives the ducks their instincts and habits of self-defense. Meanwhile, the rare visitors draw hundreds of citizens to the drive along the river.

Columbia College Reaches Goal In Endowment Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The campaign to raise $50,000 from statewide sources toward Columbia College's endowment fund of $400,000 has reached its goal, thereby making the institution eligible for membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, Dr. J. C. Guilds, president, announced here.

Although reports were not in from all sections of the State, Dr. Guilds said the total received so far amounted to $50,255.

The drive to raise $50,000 in a statewide campaign and a like sum in Columbia was launched last February. Meanwhile a friend of the college offered to give the institution $50,000 provided the remaining $100,000 needed to carry the college's endowment to $400,000 could be raised.

With the state-wide campaign out of the way, Dr. Guilds said the way was open "for the rapid conclusion of the whole matter."

Proponents of the drive had originally intended that its termination should coincide with the last meetings of the two state conferences of the Methodist church. However, the goal had not been reached by that time and the limit was extended through Dec. 31.

In its eighty-fourth year, Columbia College has an enrollment of 401 students. Dr. Guilds has served as president of the institution for 17 years.

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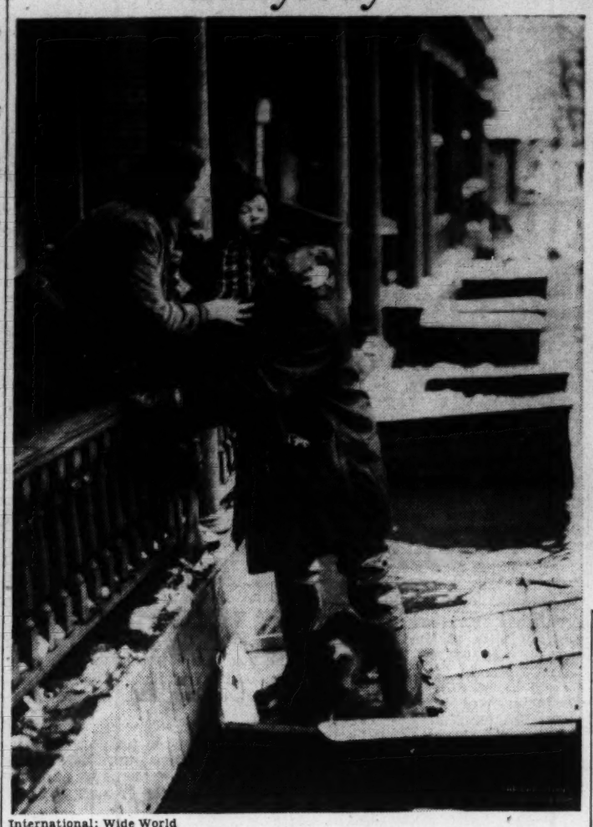

International; Wide World
Wheeling, W. Va., Policeman Rescues a Child

Admiral Cary T. Grayson Points to Flood Area

End of Labor Spying Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—Labor espionage is a blot on the American industrial system, removal of which in the trades where it exists would reduce difficulties 75 per cent, according to declarations made before the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee today.

Besides this general declaration, presented by members of the International Association of Machinists, and concurred in strongly by Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, the committee today had a moment of melodrama, when a complete spy list of big national metal trade associations was thrown open to the public.

Startled union leaders discovered for the first time, in reading the document, the names of friends and fellow unionists who were, or have recently been, on the pay roll of employers as "stool-pigeons," and so-called "rats."

As excitable members of the union identified some of these members, another document was put in the record, dealing with the Black & Decker strike at Kent, Ohio, last summer, showing that newspapers had been approached by legal advisers of the company for the suppression of news.

A voucher to the National Metal Trades Association by W. J. Smith of the law firm of Ormsby, Smith and Ormsby, of Akron, Ohio, June 3, 1936, for "legal services rendered," included the following item:

"June 2, trip in p. m. to Times Press and Beacon Journal, re suppression of news."

Another item on the same day read:

"Conference Chief of Detectives Fred Deitz in a. m., re suppression of news."

Guards

It was in the Black & Decker strike that a riot with injuries occurred, when several truckloads of guards supplied by the National Metal Trades Association broke through the picket line of the closed plant.

Evidence today and previous evidence has shown that the handling of the labor disturbance was turned over by Black & Decker to the NMTA, according to practice agreed upon by the 952 members of the association.

Guards

The NMTA guards were barricaded in the plant, ultimately removed by the sheriff, locked up in jail and fingerprinted; and investigation showed that some 16 of them had police records. Strikers charged that they made an unprovoked attack upon them.

Black & Decker ultimately settled with the union, granted pay increases, and a witness said today "very friendly relations" obtained with workers.

An executive of the company was quoted as saying that the guards and the handling of the strike which precipitated the violence were not due to the company, but to the NMTA.

Total bill advanced by Ormsby, Smith & Ormsby was $435, largely in connection with guards arrested by police on suspicion. A letter from L. A. Stringham, eastern representative of the NMTA dealing with the matter, June 6, 1936, reported of the NMTA guards:

Summing Up

"Arms were found in possession of two of the 10, and tools which the police construed as burglar tools on the third one, which warranted them holding them on charges."

It was after a day of further testimony on the labor spy system of the NMTA, marked by dramatic high lights, and as a summary of a week's evidence, that the colloquy on the effect of labor espionage occurred.

Mayor E. C. Davidson of Alexandria, Va., a banker who is also general secretary-treasurer of the Machinists' Union, delivered the final summing up of the situation to the sympathetic questions of Senator Thomas. After describing 30 years in which he charged the NMTA had constantly "sowed labor spies" in his union, Mayor Davidson, a quiet, substantial-looking banker, denounced the whole system of industrial espionage as embittering the relations of capital and labor.

Alexandretta Pact Signed

(Continued from Page 1)

to be further guaranteed by the Franco-Turkish military treaty. No such accord exists between Poland and Germany over Danzig and though this question has been put in cold storage for 10 years by the Polish-German Treaty of Friendship in 1934, everybody knows that Germany is determined to get back Danzig at the moment the opportunity arises.

The Alexandretta accord is all the more remarkable in that as late as Saturday afternoon a settlement was still in doubt.

Strong Feelings

The difficulties that have since been overcome in principle have been on several points. One was that owing to strong feelings on the subject among France's Arabic-speaking subjects in Northern Africa it was difficult for French Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos to make concessions. Similarly Dr. Tewfick Aras of Turkey could not abandon the numerous Turks in the Sanjak to the tender mercies of the Arabs, between whom and the Turks no love has been lost for many years.

The situation is further complicated by the presence of a large number of Armenian refugees allowed to settle there by France after the Turkish massacre of Armenians at the end of the war.

State 'House' Seeks 'Townsend' Pension

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash.—Old-age pensions along the lines of the Townsend plan were endorsed by the House of the State of Washington Legislature in a memorial to Congress asking passage of such a bill. The House vote was surprisingly large, being 85 to 12, for it was believed conservative forces were united to oppose such suggested legislation.

The measure urges Congress to levy a 2 per cent transaction tax to set up the pension fund. It would have Congress distribute the money evenly among all citizens over 60 years of age, and the pensions would have to be spent inside of 30 days. So-called "left-wingers" numbering 15 members, joined with representatives of the Commonwealth Federation, to sponsor the measure in the House.

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Axiom of Utica Radio Station Is Ready to Serve

With Monitor Newscasters

UTICA, N. Y.—Station WIBX in this city has stood ready to serve its community well, whether the moment's need was for relief donations of food and clothing, or for bulletins of calming assurance as, in one instance, when flaming gas from broken mains threatened the city's business area.

Last winter, when below-zero weather snapped gas mains in the downtown district and a spark from a workman's pick ignited the fumes, WIBX came to the rescue. The station was in the area roped off by police after numerous explosions had blown up manhole covers and threatened buildings. But the air channels were kept open, and words of assurance and news of the progress in checking the gas danger were radiocast until repairs were complete.

WIBX began as a purely local enterprise in the early days of popular radiocasting. It is the sole radiocaster in this industrial city of 100,000 population surrounded by the rolling dairy country of fertile central New York. Its strategic location, plus good management, has steadily increased its importance, until now it has joined the network of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

This step was taken soon after the coming of Dale Robertson, new general manager, to WIBX. Mr. Robertson, a graduate of the University of Illinois, first worked in radio at WIBM, Jackson, Mich. He came to Utica from CKLW, Detroit. In 1935, Phil Ross was taken on as program director, from WGR, Buffalo.

Mr. Robertson has developed a complete newscasting service for WIBX. George S. Morath, a trained newspaperman, was secured for the station staff. The Trans-radio Press bulletin service, which comes by teletype, was subscribed for. Mr. Morath covers the high spots in local events and politics, and prepares them for the microphone.

In this set-up, the "Monitor Views the News" fits well. Since it is commentative in make-up, it might well be termed the editorial portion of the news radiocast, and Mr. Robertson states that "this program has a wide and interested listening audience." The "Monitor Views the News" is now being given at 6:30 p. m. on Saturdays.

WIBX operates on a frequency of 1200 kilocycles. Its evening power is 100 watts, with a range of about 30 miles. Its daytime power of 300 watts gives it a 50-mile radius. When the new transmitter with a 204-foot antenna mast and new equipment in the studios, now being installed, is ready for use, WIBX hopes to improve its quality and increase its coverage.

This is article number 30 in the series. The next will appear on Wednesday, Jan. 27.

U. S. Envoy Presents Credentials in Moscow

MOSCOW, Jan. 25 (AP)—Joseph E. Davies, new United States Ambassador to Russia, presented his credentials today to Michael Kalinin, President of the All-Union Central Executive Committee.

After the ceremony, which was attended by 10 American Embassy officials, Mr. Davies and Mr. Kalinin retired for a 20-minute conference in the executive offices at the Kremlin.

Grand Coulee Dam Completion Urged; More Money Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash.—Declaring that interruption of the construction of the Grand Coulee dam project would be a "tragedy," State Representative S. J. McDonnell has proposed that the State of Washington Legislature memorialize Congress urging the appropriation of funds to finish the project.

The action seeks continuation of the work through 1937 and 1938, stating that discontinuance would throw thousands out of employment and would be a distinct discouragement to the orderly development of the Pacific Northwest.

It was pointed out that hundreds of farm families have come to the State from the drought area of the Central West and that the Columbia basin land will be needed to be developed for the production of farm products.

Acting on the advice of Gov. Clarence D. Martin, the House will urge the state's congressional delegation to back the project to the limit. Governor Martin has called for an extensive educational campaign in eastern states to bring to public attention the value of reclamation in the West.

The Governor stated "Easterners oppose the Grand Coulee project because they believe that the East and Middle West pay for reclamation, that there is too much agricultural land and benefits of reclamation are purely local.

The Governor terms these beliefs "fallacies," stating that the development of western lands creates a large market for eastern made goods in the reclaimed areas. He predicted a vast empire of fertile farms, happy homes and prosperous cities in the Grand Coulee area.

Art Gallery Dedicated At N. C. University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., The second oldest building in the Chapel Hill unit of the University of North Carolina—Person Hall—has ben dedicated as an art galery for the department of fine arts.

"One of the most hopeful signs today in college and university development is the remarkable growth and extension of curicula and general courses in the fine arts," said Dean Everett V. Meeks, of the Yale School of Fine Arts, the principal speaker at the dedicatory exercises. Dean Meeks visualized "even wider opportunities than were offered in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries for those about to enter upon artistic careers."

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Louisville Dark As Flood Invades City Power House

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 25 (AP)—More light pushed its way through the rain clouds than Louisville has seen for four days nd brought some measure of cheer today to this flood-ravaged city and enabled rescue parties to reopen on a full scale the battle of retrieving hundreds of stranded persons from inundated areas after a night of confusion.

Although the rescue work continued throughout the night, boating crews were handicapped by lack of adequate lighting.

The ciy was plunged into total darkness shortly before midnight when the last operating power plant succumbed to the merciless waters, that slowly closed its ring through the city. Only candles, flashlights and lanterns pierced the inky blackness and gloom during the long night.

Although the depressed spirits of the city's 330,000 citizens, a majority of them homeless, was cheered by knowledge that all federal agencies were being co-ordinated to aid suffers, and the possibility city water might be available again tomorrow—on rations—it didn't stop the steady rise of the flood and the danger of disease. Mayor Neville Miller urged all residents to evacuate.

The Ohio reached a 54.9 flood stage at 7 a. m., and since 10 p. m. had been rising 0.1 of a foot and hour. Prior to that the rise had been 0.2 per hour.

Federal meteorologist J. L. Kendall tentatively estimated a peak of approximately 58 feet by Wednesday.

Power failure at 11.37 p. m. last night did not end activities of WHAS, radio station of the Louisville Courier-Journal and Times.

Within a few minutes, the radio station was broadcasting, through a telephone hookup, relief pleas and instructions over five stations—WSM at Nashville, WJSV at Washington, WLAP at Lexington, Ky., WFBM at Indianapolis, and WCKY at Covington, Ky.

By tuning in on any of the five stations, amplifier-equipped cars continued to direct rescue work.

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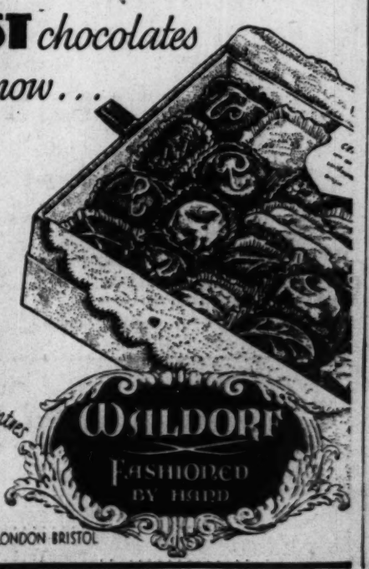
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Democracy Aids Slovak Culture and Farming

Whether Czechoslovakia's democracy can be preserved becomes a question of world importance as Europe's competing systems of government strive for supremacy. This small democracy lies directly in the path of opposing dictatorships, fascist on the west, and communist on the east. A staff correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *has investigated the situation. He writes six articles. The third follows.*

By J. E. Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — The traveler who goes from Cheb (Eger) on the northwest frontier of this republic to Jasina, the last important point on the railroad to the east before it enters Poland, not only passes through the four provinces of Bohemia, Moravia-Silesia, Slovakia and Ruthenia (Sub-Carpathian Russia), but also through two very different worlds.

So different has been the historical development in Bohemia and Moravia-Silesia from that in Slovakia and Ruthenia that one of the major problems of this new state has been to co-ordinate them into one co-operating whole. The former two provinces, "the historic lands of the Czech crown," belonged to the Austrian, and the latter two to the Hungarian, part of the prewar Austro-Hungarian Empire.

The Czechs and the Slovaks had been separated politically for 1000 years and, whereas the former had become very largely industrialized and influenced by German thought and technical development, the latter still continued agriculturists and under Magyar, or Hungarian, control. The Czechs are thrifty and industrious by nature, the majority Roman Catholic but with a strong, influential Protestant element.

Slovakia's Past

The Slovaks, on the other hand, had the Magyar as overlord for generations and were accustomed to quite different standards of living than those appertaining in the old Austria. The well-intentioned, but often too matter-of-fact methods of the Czech lower officials in Slovakia, after 1919, led to much temporary bad feeling in various localities; but the situation is understandable only in the light of Slovak conditions before the establishment of this republic.

Slovakia and Ruthenia, as has been said, formerly belonged to Hungary. The story of the denationalization policy followed by the Hungarian Government toward all its minorities needs no repetition here. This policy, begun in the 40s of the last century, increased in intensity after the Ausgleich of 1867, and reached its climax in 1907, in the education act associated with the name of Count Albert Apponyi.

A figure honored a few years ago at Geneva for his internationalism, the Count was opposed by the minorities for his chauvinistic Magyar policy at home. Long before 1914, public life had been closed to the Slovaks unless they became "Magyarones," and there were practically no schools in which Slovak was the language of instruction.

Finding Officials

When this state was established after the World War, through the resolution and energy of the Czechs and Slovaks but against the will of the Germans and Magyars still left within its borders, one of the first important tasks in Slovakia was to find reliable officials.

This was no easy task, for the possible Slovak candidates were either untrustworthy or their intellectual standards were too low. Whereas the standard of literacy among the Czechs is as high as that among the Reich Germans, the percentage of Slovaks who could read and write was very low in 1919. This is the reason that so many officials, teachers, and intellectuals from Bohemia and Moravia-Silesia had to be sent to Slovakia 18 years ago.

Schools and Libraries

From the beginning the work in Slovakia was pioneer work. Schools in which Slovak was the language of instruction had to be built and staffed with competent teachers. New training colleges had to be established to guarantee future supplies of native teachers, a new university, at Bratislava, and many new higher and technical schools have been built and equipped, as well as rural libraries throughout the whole province.

During the past few years, the Slovak criticism of overcentralization from Prague has been laid low by definite concessions to decentralization, which have resulted in more Slovaks occupying leading positions in their own province, and the administration at Bratislava having more and more responsibility for Slovak developments.

Forestalling Agitators

All this cultural work had necessarily to be accompanied by a tremendous amount of economic help. Much building has had to be done, particularly on roads, railways, private houses, schools, etc. But fundamental to all this was the crying need of a new distribution of land ownership. This was one of the basic changes which the republic had to face everywhere. Because of its far-reaching significance, the subject is dealt with at length in a later article.

Suffice it to say here that the need was the greatest in Slovakia, where the Hungarian feudal system had created a landless class and agricultural day laborers with nothing to call their own, who might well have been the elements from which bolshevism could have obtained its agitators in the early, chaotic post-war years in central Europe.

One of the greatest services of the new republic was the creation of small and medium holdings, at the expense of the large estates. This not only rectified the injustices of centuries, but it also laid the economic foundations of a new democracy.

The Slovak peasant has not only been given this land, but he has also obtained cheap credit, through the co-operative banks, which have been established since 1919, and more up-to-date methods of farming have also been introduced through the agricultural schools which have been set up.

Large Bloc of Magyars

The minority problem in Slovakia is represented by the 692,000 Magyars, who are to be found in a more or less solid bloc along the north side of the Danube, in the "Schüttinsel," east of Bratislava, and intermixed with the Slovaks throughout the Province.

The Magyars have their own schools, local institutions and parliamentary representatives and the present writer, who has studied their treatment for over a decade, has yet to find a better answer to the complaints which are sometimes heard from Budapest than that made by a leading Czech politician. He said, "When you treat your own Magyars half as well as we treat ours, then you can talk!"

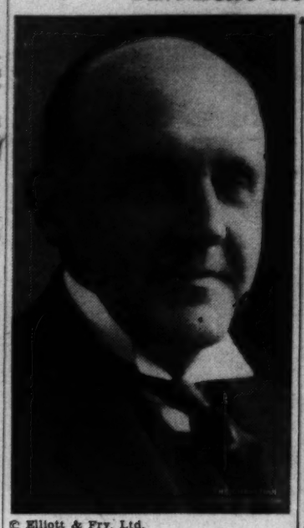
Great though the work of reconstruction has been in Slovakia, Ruthenia has demanded even more money and attention in proportion to its size. In 1918, the Ruthenian National Council voted for union with Czechoslovakia, and at the same time the Czechoslovaks promised to concede autonomy to the Ruthenians when they were ready for it.

A form of federal administration was established in 1927. Since then, more progress toward autonomy has been made. But it is extremely difficult, in view of the low state of development among these people. The Czechs, in fact, did not want to add to their burdens in 1919 by the inclusion of Ruthenia in the new state. But for strategical reasons it was included, since it formed a direct link between Czechoslovakia and Roumania.

The Ruthenians are racially Ukrainians cut off from Russia by the high Carpathians and territories of mixed population assigned to Poland and Roumania. Under former Hungarian rule, much was lacking in the welfare of the Ruthenians, so that postwar reconstruction work had here to be begun from the very bottom.

As much capital as the republic could spare has been poured into schools, roads, modern machinery for the timber trade and other fields. But progress is necessarily very slow, because of the heavy handicaps from the prewar regime and because of the many years of depression in the timber trade, Ruthenia's principal source of wealth.

A Man in the News



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Alexander Paterson
British Penal Reformer

Scans Prison Methods On Far-Flung Travels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

Mr. Alexander Paterson, one of Britain's Commissioners of Prisons, must be one of the most-traveled distributors of prison reform ideas.

He has already covered many parts of the world to see how other countries deal with their offenders. Now in the first four months of 1937 he is visiting the penal and reformatory establishments of British posessions in the West Indies, and in British colonies in the northern part of South America.

Studied at First Hand

Mr. Paterson is one of the most remarkable of English social reformers. He had a brilliant career at University College, Oxford, and then became a private secretary in the Irish Office. He was not, however, content with the peaceful security of the Civil Service in Whitehall, and gave up everything to study of boy life in South London.

In order to understand their educational environment he became an elementary school teacher in Bermondsey. He lived in humble quarters and spent his evenings at the Oxford Medical Mission in Bermondsey. Before the World War, he was reputed to know personally more of the criminal classes of London than any other Oxford graduate.

At the outbreak of the World War he enlisted in the Bermondsey Battalion and served until 1919. After that for three years he was an officer in the newly created Ministry of Labor.

Fostered Borstal System

His interests, however, were in prison reform, and especially in the Borstal system for young men and girls. He was appointed in 1922 Commissioner of Prisons and Director of Convict Prisons, and since that date has inspected prisons in most parts of Europe, in Burma and in the United States of America, under the auspices of the American Prison Association.

He commented on women and girl delinquents in the United States, in a general report printed at the Maidstone Prison for private circulation. He said that in America, as in every country in the world, the proportion of women and girls who offend against the law is very much smaller than that of male offenders.

American Prisons Compared

Further, the instinct of personal service is usually more highly developed in women than in men, so that a higher order of personnel is procurable. "If the men's prisons in America," wrote Mr. Paterson, "reached anywhere near the high standard of the best of the women's prisons, they could probably claim to have the best prisons in the world."

He pointed out that in several states where a new system of dealing with women has been evolved, America has virtually abolished women's prisons. In their place has been substituted a series of cottage homes, where in conditions of freedom and a very natural atmosphere, women receive an industrial or domestic training.

Describes Cottage Homes

Mr. Paterson considers that one of the most important contributions that America makes toward the study of this subject is the grouping together of women and girls at the same institution.

In many countries it is thought undesirable, in order to avoid contamination, to keep the girls entirely apart from the older women.

He described in his report cottage homes in the United States, where he found 231 women and girls and 30 babies living in five cottages, one for colored, three for white, and one for maternity cases.

Special Edition Tells Story of Spokane's Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash. — Containing five tabloid sections of 88 pages which pictorially present Spokane and the Inland Empire of the Pacific Northwest, the Spokesman-Review published its second Annual Progress Edition on Sunday, Jan. 17.

This 1937 edition not only represents the most advanced typographical achievement of the Spokesman-Review and its most ambitious color press work, but tells an inspiring story of progress in Spokane and the Inland Empire during 1936.

Two of these five sections present graphically the latest information about the Grand Coulee, its possibilities, the Columbia Basin project and the striking success of established irirgated projects of the Inland Empire.

Sole Responsibility For Relief Dodged By N. J. Democrats

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 25—Democratic Assembly leaders today were ready to decline a tacit invitation of Gov. Harold G. Hoffman and the Republican Senate leadership to assume responsibility for devising a 1937 relief financing program.

Repeated hints have come from the Governor and the other Republicans that the House must take over the problem because the Assembly is the constitutional revenue-raising body. This conclusion was based upon a subtle implication by Republicans that the $17,000,000 or $18,000,000 estimated relief bill cannot be financed without new taxation.

Democratic strategy in declining to grapple with the problem is involved in the question of the right of Senator William C. Hunt of Cape May to his seat, giving the Republicans Senate control by one vote. The Senate Republicans, after seating Mr. Hunt over Democratic protest, proposed an investigation of his election and the Democratic members are now considering absenting themselves from the inquiry to prevent a quorum from being present to do business. If they do this, they believe they can tie up proceedings until Circuit Court Judge Wilfred H. Jayne hands down his decision in the court investigation of alleged fraud in Mr. Hunt's election.

If Mr. Hunt's election is declared void by Judge Jayne, the Democrats believe they are in a good position to capture Senate control, which would enable them to displace present Republican fiscal officers and, with their own officials, devise a relief financing program to their liking.

Opposed to new taxation for relief financing or any other purpose, the Democrats wish to avoid that unpleasant legislation in a year when they expect to elect United States Senator A. Harry Moore to a third term as Governor.

Democratic House leaders have assumed the attitude they will cooperate with Governor Hoffman and Republican State management in devising a financing program, but will not go it alone. There is a feeling among them the true picture of the State's finances has never been disclosed by the Republican fiscal officers in relief financing discussions and they may seek independent information before agreeing to participate in developing a plan.

Growing Chance for Youth To Work Prompts Warning Of Increase in Child Labor

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—To check what it said was a growing trend toward employment of children, a nonpartisan committee of prominent citizens addressed letters to governors of 19 states last night, urging ratification of the Child Labor Amendment.

The letter sent by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, to the same governors—those whose states have not ratified the amendment and whose legislatures are meeting this year—was not mentioned, but the points he raised were discussed.

The committee held that child labor has more than doubled since invalidation of the NRA codes.

Figures from 10 states, the District of Columbia and 98 cities in other states (the only figures available), the committee said, show the "number of employment certificates issued to 14 and 15 year old children for full-time work in the first five months of 1936 was 150 per cent greater than in the corresponding period of 1935."

"State legislation has failed to deal adequately with the situation," the letter said, "partly because states do not wish to subject their own industries to unfair competition by states with lower standards.

"National minimum standards are essential," it continued, "the suggestion that this be achieved by applying to child labor the principle laid down by the recent decision of the Supreme Court on convict-made goods presents almost insuperable difficulties of administration and enforcement."

It was pointed out that the amendment, already approved by 25 states, "is only an enabling act" giving Congress the power already held by states "to restrict the employment of young people in extra-hazardous occupations."

Supreme court decisions on past amendments were cited to show a state may ratify after rejecting an amendment and that the 13-year period since the amendment was proposed might be construed as "a reasonable" period in which to obtain ratification.

University associates of Dr. Butler among the 78 members of the committee include Cleveland E. Dodge, chairman of the board of Teachers College, Columbia University, and Samuel M. Lindsay, professor of social legislation at Columbia.

Others include Charles Burlingham, the chairman, a New York attorney and Columbia graduate; Newton D. Baker, former war secretary; Charles P. Taft 2d, son of the late President Taft; William Allen White, Emporia, Kan., editor; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of North Carolina University; Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Vermont author; Dean Roscoe Pound of Harvard law school, and Felix Warburg, New York banker.

South Reports Only Few Children Are Employed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 25—Only 26 children in Virginia were granted certificates to work in nine months of 1936, according to a statistical study of the child labor problem made by the Southern States Industrial Council and released by Frank G. Louthan, secretary of the Virginia Manufacturers' Association.

The council finds that in September, 1936, only seven children under 16 years of age were employed in a total of 279,208 wage earners reported by 737 manufacturing establishments in the South.

It was pointed out that employment of children in manufacturing is mostly as messenger and office boys or in vacation jobs in the summer in canneries, printing establishments and in other plants that performed light non-hazardous work.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—Substantial improvement in the labor market for young persons was reported by Mark A. McCloskey, regional director of the National Youth Administration, with the announcement here today that 38 per cent of the out-of-school workers under his direction had obtained private employment.

Although many of the youths had never worked before they were placed in jobs by the National Youth Administration, their ability to remain in employment was evidenced by the fact that only 542 out of 4000 who got private work had to return to seek jobs from the government bureau, Mr. McCloskey said.

The NYA spent $3,165,794 in New York city last year to aid 22,212 high school and college students to continue their studies, he added. In addition, the Administration aided 13,113 young people not attending educational insitutions.

Most of the persons receiving assistance were in the middle levels of the age brackets of those entitled to NYA support, or from 17 to 21 years of age. The Government permits aid to be given to students between 16 and 25 years of age.

"The last year has seen a quickening of the morale of youth," Mr. McCloskey declared. "This is a reflection of the improved morale of the national as a whole.

"While the NYA has not been able to solve the youth problem, and obviously cannot do so, I believe that it has helped young people to acquire self-confidence and skill to some degree. In that way they have been enabled to become more skillful and to hold positions."

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The editors of House & Garden have spared no effort to present a complete picture of each house in this collection. Since most of the houses have never been shown editorially before, photographs were made especially for this publication. Architects furnished their original plans which have been reproduced to exact scale. Structural material, heating, insulation; and all equipment are listed. Finally, because *how* is often as important as *how much* in paying for a house, House & Garden has given, in most cases, actual financing methods as well as costs.

This is House & Garden's second Home-Building Double Number. The first—published in September, 1936—sold out on the newsstands within a week. If you aren't a subscriber, get your copy of this February Double Number now, or—better yet—use the coupon below for a special introductory subscription.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Kyoto Ran Down the Path to Aid the Bean Cake Peddler

Kyoto and the Tiny Hokku

By Janet P. Johl

Kyoto sat pensively on the soft straw mat, called tatami. Before him was a small black lacquered table, some sheets of paper, some ink and a small brush. He was trying very hard to write a fine poem, for he wanted to take part in the National Poetry contest held in Japan every January.

But Kyoto was discovering, with some degree of surprise, that it was not easy to write a little hokku poem, a gem of only three lines, perhaps the tiniest poem in the whole world. Kyoto thought and thought, but he could not seem to find the right sentiment for his poetic expression.

The cheerful chirping of the tiny singing crickets, in their minute wire cage, attracted his attention. He watched the little creatures for several moments, his black, slanting eyes shining with delight at their happy singing.

"Surely, I could write a lovely poem about the crickets," he thought, and he turned his attention to the paper and the brush before him, waiting to receive his inspiration. But the words did not shape themselves in his mind and soon he found himself wondering what had ever given him the idea that he could write a poem.

The Plum Tree Party

He remembered the time when the graceful plum tree in the garden had been in bloom. That was last spring, and in honor of the occasion, his revered grandfather invited several of his friends to enjoy the delicate beauty of the lovely blossoms with him.

The gentlemen sat under the fine pink veil of plum blossoms, and wrote tiny poems on tiny slips of paper, about the beauties of nature and of the springtime. Each poem, when completed, was read and admired and then hung upon a branch of the honored plum tree.

And when all the poems were finished, Kyoto's grandfather said, quietly, "But with all our efforts, the ancient poet, Ranko, has done better.

"So sweet the plum trees smell.
Would that the brush that paints
the flower,
Could paint the scent as well."

It was after that joyous occasion that Kyoto knew that he, too, wanted to write a poem. So in the early fall, when everyone was talking about the poetry contest, old and young people, poor and rich people, Kyoto decided that he would compete and he began to think about what he would write.

The Bean Cake Peddler

He watched the fireflies flitting gaily in the garden, in the early evening, and thought of the little lamps the small insects carried. But many poems have been written about the firefly.

So Kyoto turned his thoughts to the flowers, to the lilies, and the poppies and, later, to the chrysanthemums, but never could he seem to express the true beauty his eyes saw.

Seated there, on his soft tatami, he was almost ready to forget the National Poetry Contest. He did not seem able to find inspiration anywhere, for his bright black eyes rested on the alcove with the shelf, where Kyoto's grandfather placed a daily arrangement of flowers, and looked away. He gazed long at the painting of the snow-tipped volcano Fujiyama, which hung on the wall, but even Fujiyama left him without a poetic thought. Kyoto rose from his tatami and walked slowly over to the shoji, or front panel of the tiny wooden house. He pushed back the shoji and stood for a brief moment looking out.

It was getting cool, a peaceful autumn day, but the wind was bleak.

"Autumn's come, I know,
The wind is blowing so."

said Kyoto softly, quoting the great poet Toshiyuki.

Just as he spoke a bean cake peddler came along shouting out his wares and ringing his bell. Along came a blast of wind that swept the peddler's large bamboo straw hat right down over his eyes, and as one hand was busy with the cumbersome bell, and the other balancing the yoke about his shoulders that carried the buckets with the bean cakes, the peddler was stumbling clumsily, and gropingly, his wares in danger of being upset at any moment.

The Poetry of Life

Quickly, Kyoto slipped his feet into his wooden clogs, or geta, which were just outside the shoji at the entrance to his tiny house, and ran down the path to the aid of the bean cake peddler. He pulled the bamboo hat back on the top of the peddler's head and settled the yoke more firmly on the man's shoulder.

"Thank you, boy," said the peddler gratefully. "Without your help I might have stumbled and spilled all my fine bean cakes. I appreciate your act of kindness."

Kyoto bowed politely. "It was nothing," he said, and quietly returned to the house. Quickly he kicked off his geta, entered the tiny house and pushed the shoji closed again.

Once more he sat down upon his tatami and solemnly gazed at the paper and brush still waiting to receive his poem. A little frown settled on Kyoto's usually happy face.

His grandfather, seated on a tatami in a corner of the room, looked at the small boy for a long moment. Then he said gently, "You look so sad, Kyoto, is anything wrong?"

"Oh, honorable grandfather," exclaimed Kyoto, glad to confide in someone. "I want to write a hokku for the National Poetry Contest. I have been thinking for such a long time, and I cannot even find a beginning."

His grandfather smiled. "I think you have already begun a splendid poem," he said gravely.

Kyoto looked up in surprise.

His grandfather still smiled. "A short while ago I saw you run out to help the bean cake peddler, when the wind blew his hat down over his eyes. That, Kyoto, was poetry, for the whole living of life can be as one great, beautiful poem.

"A simple, but very wise, man named Basho, once said that 'Real poetry is to lead a beautiful life.' So if you cannot express yourself in words upon paper, Kyoto, my son, you can try to live a lovely life."

"Then I should not try for the Poetry Contest?" asked Kyoto, still a bit puzzled.

"Always try, if you want to try," replied his grandfather. "How far can we go if we do not try? But remember, you can live as beautifully as others may write. Then you, too, will be a poet."

Kyoto nodded thoughtfully. He looked at the small black lacquered table, with the ink, the paper and the brush. "To live a good life," he reflected, "is a poem." And right there he knew he had the idea for a tiny hokku.

Pinky in the Pound

A big garden separated Myrtle Cottage from the road, and behind it was an orchard of old apple trees, gnarled and bent and easy for Dick to climb.

Dick had come to spend a holiday with his grandmother, and was finding everything very new and interesting after living in a town. There were hens, and ducks, and a cow, and in the pigsty a family of six small pigs, and one tiny pig, with their mother.

"That is the dilling," said grandma, when Dick ran to ask about the tiny pig.

"I shall call him Pinky," decided Dick, "and please what can I do to help?"

"You may turn the pigs into the orchard, dear, and collect the eggs," his grandmother replied.

Dick opened the pigsty door, and out came the big mother pig with the six small pigs and Pinky. They knew their way into the orchard, and Dick left them there while he hunted for eggs in all the likely places.

The big mother pig and the six small pigs busied themselves happily rooting about in the grass around the apple trees, but Pinky was not content with this and went along the hedge to see if there might be a hole. It was not long before he found one, and wriggling through he was soon trotting happily down the lane.

It was some time later that Dick missed him.

His grandmother followed him into the orchard.

"I expect the little rascal crept through here," she said, noticing the gap in the hedge. "You may go down to the village and look for him."

So away went Dick, but soon came back with great excitement.

"I can see Pinky," he said, "but I can't get him. He is in a round place with some other animals."

His grandmother laughed.

"Pinky is in the pound," she said. "You will have to go to the cottage at the end of the green and ask Mr. Mole to let him out. Take this sixpence with you, it ought to be enough to pay for such a tiny chap."

Without stopping to ask any questions, Dick hurried back to the village, and crossing the green knocked at the pound-keeper's door.

"Well, sonny?" said an old man in a linen smock.

"Please can I have Pinky?" Dick asked. "Here's sixpence from my grandmother."

"Meaning yon dilling?" said Mr. Mole. "Come along with me." He took a big key from a nail on the wall and together they made their way to the pound.

As soon as he saw them Pinky rushed round and round inside the enclosure. The pound was really quite a pleasant place, with nice soft grass; and for company he had two geese, a nanny goat and an old cart horse. But Pinky, missing his brothers and sisters, had not heeded them.

"Steady! Steady!" said the old man, as Pinky made a dash immediately the gate was unlocked. But Dick was prepared, and the little pig ran straight into his arms.

That was a long, long time ago, and when Dick tells his own grandchildren about Pinky he has to explain what a pound is like, for they are seldom to be seen nowadays.

The Little Green Snake

Swishing and rustling and wriggling and sliding
the little green snake makes his way through the grass,
bend ever so slightly tall flowers in the meadow,
bend so the little green snake may pass.

As a low wind ripples the meadow grasses
and tall flowers bow to its wordless will,
the little green snake sets the grasses quivering,
sets them shivering and leaves them still.

Swishing and rustling and wriggling and sliding
with red tongue darting from jewel-like head,
the little green snake makes his way through the meadow,
catching a fly for his daily bread.

ELIZABETH YATES
From "The Beetle's Ball"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

U for Up

Up in the orchard there is a green tree,
The finest of pippins that ever you see;
The apples are ripe, and ready to fall,
And Reuben and Robin shall gather them all.

Among the New Books

Book Reviews

Columbus, Cortez, Ponce de León, the Pilgrim fathers, are familiar characters to all of us, but how often have we heard of the mule on which Columbus rode in Spain, the dogs of Ponce de León, the Mayflower spaniel, the first horses which came to America or the English hen that went to live with a princess?

The stories of these creatures, and of many others, are told in "Animal Pioneers," by Catherine C. Coblentz. They are all about animals who went on great adventures and who had their part in the discovery, exploration and settlement of America. The author calls them "true stories hidden in history," because they are based on facts found in old records.

There was the cricket of Cadiz, for instance, who crossed the Atlantic in the wooden boat which de Vaca commanded.

"It will be a long time, soldier, before we hear a cricket singing again," one of the crew said to a comrade the night before the ship left the Spanish coast. Then something dark hovered in the air over the cricket, a hand closed on him, and he was carried off. The next morning the boat sailed.

"Listen," laughed the man who brought the cricket on the boat, "it will not be a long time before we hear a cricket's song, for I put one on the ship. It will be the first Spanish cricket to cross the sea. Every evening it will sing to us of Spain."

But the cricket was so homesick for Spain and land that there was not a sound out of him during the voyage. Then one morning the cricket awaked suddenly; something had happened, he knew. There was a different feeling in the air—they were nearing land.

His wings straightened. Through the morning darkness, clear and sweet, came a shrill comforting sound—the chirping of the cricket of Cadiz.

* * *

Another pleasant animal story is "Billy Butter," by Berta and Elmer Hader.

Billy was a little goat who lived in San Francisco. Michael Marino bought him from the market and took him home to be one of the family; Billy went to school with the children, took a ferryboat ride with them, and when summer came Billy and all the family went to stay on a fruit farm where Mama Marino and the children helped to pick the fruit.

The country was a lovely place for Billy and soon he was big enough to be harnessed to a little cart. When he went back home he had grown so big that he challenged Buzz Saw, a cross old goat on a neighboring street. There are many full-page pictures of Billy in his California surroundings with the family and his animal friends. Several of the pictures are in colors.

* * *

We usually think of the White House, in Washington, as the home of Presidents. But it has been the home of many girls and boys, too. Nelly Custis, George Washington's adopted child, never lived there, although she was a member of a President's family, because the White House had not been built at that time.

Even when Johnny Smith, President John Adams's grandson, came to the White House for his first visit many years later, the front steps were not yet up and he had to climb into it by makeshift wooden stairs.

Since then, many girls and boys have lived at the President's home in Washington and their stories are told in "Children of the White House," by Frances Cavanah. The story of each family of children is short and every one of them is well illustrated. There is a very funny picture of little Ben Harrison, President Harrison's grandson, in his goat cart when the goat ran away with him and dashed down Pennsylvania avenue.

* * *

An ant story as wonderful and interesting as a fairy tale, and yet giving a true account of experiences in an ant's life, is "Little Black Ant," by Alice Crew Gall and Fleming H. Crew. If you read "Flat Tail," which was reviewed in this column about a year ago, you know already what a delightful nature story Mrs. Gall and Mr. Crew write.

This is a valuable nature book, that takes children right into the every-day experiences of the ants and shows them that the lives of these tiny creatures are not haphazard affairs, but are ordered by rules and customs that give evidence of a great deal of intelligence and even ethical sense.

When the black ant babies became full grown ants and took their first trip into the outer world they were so much dazed by the new things they saw that they would much have preferred to go back to their dark home under the stone.

"But we cannot go home," said one, "until we have found food. Our queen is hungry and we must find some honey drops for her to eat."

"'I am hungry, too,' said the first little ant.

"'And I, and I, and I,' said the others.

"'We are all of us hungry,' said an ant who had not spoken before, 'but we must not eat until our queen has first had food. Come, let us go and find the honey wells.'"

One little ant wandered away from the ant hill, got lost, and had many exciting adventures before she "caught the scent" of another black ant hill and found a new home.

* * *

Another fine nature story is "Skinny, the Gray Fox," by Agnes Akin Atkinson, which begins with Skinny's experiences when he is seven days old.

Skinny is an unusually bright, strong and fearless young fox, full of curiosity which often gets him into a scrape. Once, indeed, he was in a very bad scrape when the great horned owl, one of the largest birds of the night, swooped down on Slow Foot when he had followed Skinny on an escapade.

But through Skinny's courage the many animals in the canyon found food in abundance. The "Man House," where they found a bountiful table spread each night, is the home of Dr. and Mrs. Atkinson at the foot of Mount Wilson, in California. Here the small wild animals find a supper spread out for them on a pile of rocks back of the house each night, and the Doctor and Mrs. Atkinson study them at close range.

* * *

For children who enjoy stories about dolls, there is an amusing tale of an aristocratic wooden doll who came out of 70 years of retirement to be sent as a gift to a very modern little girl. "Victoria Josephine," by Margaret and Mary Baker, tells the story of the exciting experiences Victoria had in her new life—which even included a shipwreck.

* * *

And for our small readers who enjoy picture books, we must mention some colorful and amusing ones. "Pablo's Pipe," by Frances Eliot, is an attractive tale of a child in Mexico. "Mitty on Mr. Syrup's Farm," by Ruth and Richard Holberg, tells of the good times Mitty had with Mr. Syrup, the milkman, on his farm in the Middle West in the nineties. Both these books are illustrated in colors.

"Jonathan Bing," by Beatrice Curtis Brown, is a book of illustrated poems, and "The Bratchets," by Edith Holden Cooke, is a story about a boy and his small sister, who liked to draw little animals called Bratchets. They didn't know what Bratchets were, but they liked the sound of the word. E. C.

If you are a boy or girl in Britain between the ages of 6 and 10, or if you are neither a boy nor a girl, but a quite-grown-up sort of person, you will welcome as something entirely new the story books Lucy Fitch Perkins has written about children in many parts of the world.

So far, Mrs. Perkins has given us 10 of these most charming books: "The Chinese Twins," "The Cave Twins," "The Dutch Twins," "The Eskimo Twins," "The Irish Twins," "The Japanese Twins," "The Scottish Twins," "The Norwegian Twins," "The Spartan Twins" and "The Swiss Twins." D. A. L.

* * *

Animal Pioneers, by Catherine C. Coblentz. Illustrated by Kurt Wiese. Boston: Little, Brown and Co. $2.

Billy Butter, by Berta and Elmer Hader. Illustrated by the authors. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.

Children of the White House, by Frances Cavanah. Pictures by Genevieve Foster. New York: Rand Mcnally and Company. 50 cents.

Little Black Ant, by Alice Crew Gall and Fleming H. Crew. Illustrated by Helen Torrey. New York: Oxford University Press. $1.50.

Skinny, the Gray Fox, by Agnes Akin Atkinson. Illustrated by photographs by Spencer R. Atkinson. New York: The Viking Press. $1.50.

Victoria Josephine, by Margaret and Mary Baker. New York: Dodd, Mead and Co. $1.50.

Pablo's Pipe, by Frances Eliot. Illustrated by the author. New York: E. P. Dutton and Co. $1.50.

Mitty on Mr. Syrup's Farm, by Ruth and Richard Holberg. Pictures by Richard Holberg. New York: Doubleday, Doran and Co. $1.

Jonathan Bing, by Beatrice Curtis Brown. Illustrated by Pelagie Doane. New York: Oxford University Press. 75 cents.

The Bratchets, by Edith Holden Cooke. Illustrated by Lansing C. Holden. New York: Oxford University Press. 75 cents.

The Chinese Twins, by Lucy Fitch Perkins (and other "twin" books by the same author). London: Jonathan Cape. 3s. 6d. net.

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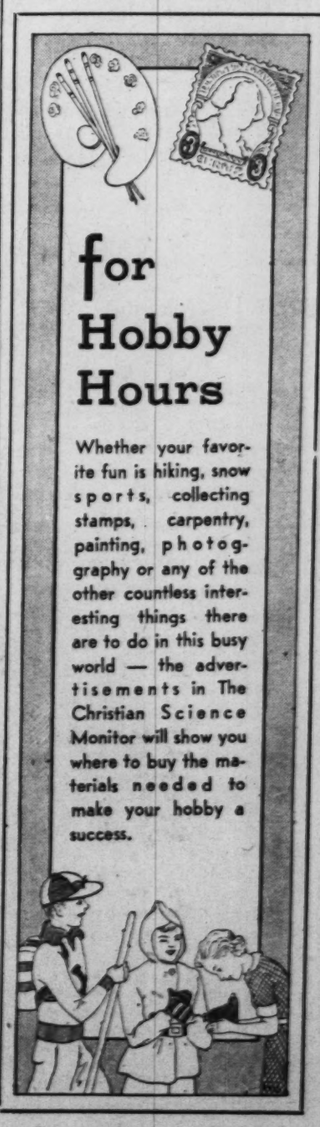
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The Home Forum

An Old Dog's Soliloquy

WHEN he was young, there were so many things to do; his keen senses would pull him every way at once. His master and mistress never seemed to understand: they never saw how inconsiderate they were to leash him on their walks, or to shut him in at night.

Would he ever forget those first nights when they kept him indoors! (He remembered their saying that they would never forget them, either.) He had barked and barked, for his voice was company for him. How he had barked! Till he grew so tired that he dropped off to sleep. Just as he was really off, the clock struck and waked him. At it he would go again; then dose off; there was that clock—barking—dosing—striking—the livelong night. After a week or so of this, things changed. One night he found that, by stretching his neck as high as it could go, he reached the lower edge of something soft and shaggy and warm hanging on the wall. Oh, the comfort of sinking his sharp, little teeth into whatever it was, and pulling and tearing at it! But next morning—he did not like to think of what they had done to him for ruining a "good fur coat."

♪ ♪ ♪

AFTER THAT THEY gave him other objects to chew. In those young days, he had little use for those playthings. His puppy teeth made no impression on their smooth surfaces. And he soon found out that, squeak and rattle as they did, they were not really alive.

It seems funny to him now, looking back, that he had not thought more of those toys. Nowadays, when he lets himself gently down before a scorching fire, and sinks into the hearth rug (a nice, soft one, which he is convinced was purchased specially for him), he finds it hard to make up his mind which of these lovely playthings is the most alluring. Why did he not feel earlier the fascination of a good, hard chew on that first rubber bone of his? It's wonderful how much this latest one looks like the real thing. Its flavor is not perhaps what it might be, but then nothing tastes as it once did—not so as to make one's mouth water. Then there is that cat's head, so very bouncy, like a ball. He has to wedge it in carefully between his front paws, before he can get a good bite at it without its rolling off across the floor. It took him a while to learn the knack. It has a beautiful squeak, too, if one goes for it in the right spot.

♪ ♪ ♪

YET LIFE IS lonely for the old dog. Pampered as he now is, he is left much to himself. For instance, almost better than to play with toys is to ride in an automobile. But his master is away all day; his mistress is absurdly busy. The car stands idle by the door. Whenever he sees his chance, he scrambles aboard, and stretches himself along the back of the seat, waiting for someone to come and start it. At first he is on the alert; but sitting alone hour after hour in an empty car is sleepy business, and he doses—to jerk awake, and dose once more.

It isn't that there are no other dogs about. Goodness! He wishes they would never come back from these "Shows" where they are always being sent, as cocky as you please, with the white powder on their coats that gets up one's nose, if one so much as nips at them. But even when not brushed up, no one could call these puppies really "clubby." He once had hopes of them as playmates—though he wasn't going to have them running off with his possessions, anyway. No need for him to worry: these modern pups, sophisticated and wise-eyed, ignore him and his treasures.

♪ ♪ ♪

ONE FINE DAY, it seems to him now a long while ago, someone else besides the puppies turned up. He had eyed her from a distance when she was first carried in, but had no good chance to judge of her till she began to run around. There was something about her that reminded him of his mistress, though she was so little. Why, if he sat up straight on his haunches, he towered over her. Best of all, she shared his exaggerated taste for toys. Here was his playmate, and he hailed her gaily. In fact, she had some treasures of her own, almost as good as his. He looked forward to many a skirmish over them, in rough and tumble rivalry. He soon learned better: one playful grab at her finger or the tinest tweak on her flimsy skirt—some grown-up was sure to hurry in, and shoo him into a corner, where he sat and sulked.

Worst of all, she grew away from him and his interests even faster than the young dogs; left him in his perpetual childhood, bouncing his rubber cats, and gnawing his imitation bones. She was all the time being whisked off to a lesson in this or that. One day, while wandering unoccupied about the house, he found the door of the nursery closet open, and there tucked away in neat rows on the shelf he saw those out-grown toys, which he coveted. They were high above his head, and he turned away with an exasperated yap.

♪ ♪ ♪

"CHILD," HE GROWLED, "what's the sense of saving them? Take it from me, modern young ones won't look at them. They all grow up too quick."

He sauntered off toward his hearth rug, pouncing on the old rubber bone as he went. Then he lay blinking at the embers, the bone between his paws—Things weren't so bad, after all—

P. R.

Summer in Wicklow

I REMEMBER the first time I found myself alone in the world. We had gone on a picnic to a wooded valley. I don't know how old I was, but I remember we went in some sort of horse vehicle, and that it was late summer. After the picnic meal I escaped some way from my elders and scrambled up a small wooded hill where the sun was filtering through the leafy branches of the trees. It was mysterious, and I was afraid. I came to a gap in the hedge at the opposite side of the wood and looked out upon a field through which ran a little river, and behind which the mountain rose steeply. Suddenly for the first time in my life I became conscious of beauty. Everything was still. I stood gazing at the scene, then turned round and ran back through the wood and down the hill and was taken home. . . .

Summer in Wicklow was lovely beyond words. We played cricket on a ground overlooked by the mountains. We bathed in deep, clear seawater at a bathing-place among the rocks off Bray Head. What greater joy could there be than to swim, naked but for a slip, in the open sea, to dive into clear water, to battle with the waves and then to feel the salt water dry by the sun's heat on the skin, or to race, duck each other, and play in the water like young seals, and then return walking beside some child friend whom we loved as children love without thought or care, while we still tingled with the freshness of the sea! . . .

Our elder brother had been at Rugby School, so it was arranged that we should follow in his footsteps. However, before becoming members of one of England's premier public schools, as it is described in the Press, it was necessary to pass the entrance examination. This was no simple task for us in the circumstances. The headmaster, after looking through my paper, took a very gloomy view. He said I had ruined my chances by my spelling and disgraced his school by upsetting my inkpot over the map of England. Notwithstanding these inauspicious forecasts the authorities accepted us both, howbeit, very near the bottom of the list; and so in January 1914 we bade farewell to the hills of Ireland for the first time and set forth to learn the art of becoming English public-school boys in an industrial town in the Midlands of England. From now on our life was to be utterly changed. England became our habitation, and we saw Ireland only at holiday times, which became shorter and shorter as the years went on.—ROBERT COLLIS, in "The Silver Fleece." (London: Nelson.)

Photograph by Courtesy of the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BEGGAR, BY GOYA (1746-1828)

THE name of Francisco Goya is noted in the history of Spanish art. While Goya is perhaps better known for the paintings which were executed in his capacity as court painter, his drawings mark a special genius in the sphere of graphic satire. Goya looked upon the world which surrounded him as a theater in which all forms of drama were enacted. And, when he depicted the scenes he witnessed, the injustice, mockery, hypocrisy and harshness, he was not sparing in acuteness and in directness of expression. Some of the drawings were presented in a rather abstruse and bewildering manner, as riddles, or symbols, or allegories; others, like the "Beggar," were offered in a clear, concise and sympathetic manner. Like Rembrandt, like Daumier, with whom he may be compared, he found beauty, kindness and strength of character in the people whom he met in the streets.

This brush-drawing of a beggar is often seen on loan at the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard, where many opportunities are offered students and visitors to view such preparatory sketches, and even fragmentary bits by masters. This shows the touch of a master's hand, the capacity to relate form, posture, crude costume, facial features and expression in a few apt strokes of the brush. While line plays a prominent role in such portrayal, the interplay of light and shadow, the mutual influence of one upon the other, helps to bring about a bright, sparkling effect. The slant line of the stick guides the eye directly to the face.

"He hath clothed me"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE prophet Isaiah sang of God (Isaiah 61:10), "He hath clothed me with the garments of salvation, he hath covered me with the robe of righteousness."

An ever-increasing number of Bible students are seeking the higher spiritual understanding of the truth, which they more and more realize to be the substance of all real existence. Christian Science reveals this truth, including the real man's spiritual nature. Notwithstanding the self-condemnation included in erring human belief, and the erroneous scholastic teaching of the ages, this divine revelation illumines the Way-shower's parable of the prodigal son in which the best robe, the ring, and the shoes metaphorically indicate the reward of leaving the far country of materiality.

The revelation of Christian Science illumines the teaching of Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, and of the apostles, and enables us scientifically to demonstrate the fact that man is not and cannot be material, but that he forever dwells in the love of God. John plainly says (I John 3:2), "Beloved, now are we the sons of God."

This logical and scientific teaching is clearly set forth in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." In this work, Mary Baker Eddy has given to the world the truth regarding man's spiritual being, which was revealed to her through consecrated study of the Bible. Her elucidation of her discovery provides ample evidence of its availability and practicability in human affairs.

On page 470 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy says: "God is the creator of man, and, the divine Principle of man remaining perfect, the divine idea or reflection, man, remains perfect. Man is the expression of God's being. If there ever was a moment when man did not express the divine perfection, then there was a moment when man did not express God, and consequently a time when Deity was unexpressed—that is, without entity. If man has lost perfection, then he has lost his perfect Principle, the divine Mind. If man ever existed without this perfect Principle or Mind, then man's existence was a myth."

To begin to grasp and apply the revealed truth that the real man is the expression of God, is to glimpse true sonship "in the bosom of the Father," in the consciousness of divine Love. It is to begin to discern the realm where man dwells, wherein there is no sin, sickness, fear, sorrow, or death. Spiritually sheltered in Truth, man is eternally protected.

Not long ago a student of Christian Science was struggling to overcome a difficulty which threatened to incapacitate him. In seeking to uncover the material thinking from which such trouble springs, he suddenly thought of the words of the prophet Isaiah (Isaiah 52:1), "Put on thy beautiful garments, O Jerusalem." A sudden spiritual illumination, revealing man, not as material, but as the reflection of God, therefore expressing health, harmony, joy, beauty, and peace, and enfolded and protected in spiritual perfection, brought him immediate and complete healing.

In his effort to convey the eternal fact of man's true selfhood as the expression of God, the Revelator used a striking figure in describing what he spiritually discerned as an innumerable host "clothed with white robes," who, through spiritual understanding, had laid down their material beliefs, and were praising God in perfect unity because they had proved the might of spirituality. So complete had been their demonstration of man's oneness with God that, having overcome affliction, sorrow, temptation, and trouble of every kind, they now expressed—were clothed with—spirituality.

Today, through the message of Christian Science, the invitation goes forth to all, regardless of country, color, or creed. It calls them to lay aside the claims of materiality and those mortal beliefs which have so long fettered their true selfhood. It reveals man's eternal oneness with the Father, as the reflection of Life, Truth, and Love. Applying this truth, we may demonstrate victory over every discordant condition. This realization is the white robe, the garment of salvation, in which we may be clothed, protected, comforted, for spiritual thinking guarantees entrance to the spiritual consciousness wherein we rejoice in the unity of God and His idea man.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

"ער האָט מיך אָנגעקלײדעט"

(איבערזעצט פֿאַר דעם „קריסטשען סיענס מאָניטאָר")

ישעיה הנביא האָט געלויבט גאָט אין דיזען נעזאַנג: (ישעיה 61:10). „ער האָט מיך אָנגעקלײדעט מיט א קלײד פון הילף, מיט א מאַנטל פון נערעכטיגקײט האָט ער מיך אײנגעהילט."

א גרויסע צאָהל פון ביבל שטודענטן, א צאָהל וואָס וואַקסט פון מאָג צו מאָג, שטרעבען צו ערריײכען דאָס העכסטע, גײסטיגע פערשטענדנים פון דער וואָרהײט, וועלכעס זײ אנערקענען וואָס קעהרער און מעהר, ער אלס דאָס סובסטאַנץ אַדער תוך פון אלע, וואָהרע עקזיסטענץ. קריסטשען סיענס (די קריסטליכע וויסענשאַפֿט) ענטפלעקט דיזע וואָהרהײט, וועלכע שליסט אײן אין זיך דעם ווירקליכען מענשען גײסטיגע אײגענשאַפֿט. דיזע גײסטיגע עסענטשען מראָץ די זעלבסט-פֿערוואַרפֿלונג, וואָס ווערט אײנגעשלאָסען אין דעם פֿעהלערהאַפֿטיגען מענטשליכען גלויבען, און די פֿעהלערהאַפֿטיגע סכאַלאַסטישע לעהרע פון די דור דורות, בעליבטעם דעם ווע־וויזערס כשל פון דעם פֿערשוווּנדערישען זוהן, פֿ משל אין וועלכען דער מאַנשעל, דער רינג, און די שיך, ווײזען אָן אויף א מעמאַנטישען אופֿן דעם שכר וואָס קומט צו דעם יכנגען וועלכער פֿערלאָזט די ווײטע לאַנד פון דער מאַטעריאַליזם.

די ענטפלעקונג פון קריסטשען סיענס בעליבטעם די לעהרע פון קריסטוס יעזוס, דעם ווע־וויזער, און פון די אַפּאָסטלען, און בעזונדערס אונז אויס־צופֿרובירען אויף א ווײַסענשאַפֿטליכען אופֿן, דעם פאַקט, אז דער מענש איז קיין מאָהל נים נעווען, און ווערט קיין מאָל נים זײַן, מאַטעריאַליש, נאָר אַרבעהר, אז ער וואוינט אויבען אין דער ליבע פון גאָט. יאָהאַן האָט גאָנץ קלאָר גערעדט (1 יאָהאַן 3:2). „גע־ליבטע, יעצט זײַנען מיר די קינדער פון גאָט."

דיזע לאָגישע און ווײַסענשאַפֿטליכע לעהרע ווערט קלאָר אײַנגעווײַזען אין דעם קריסטשען סיענס העכסטע בוך, „ווײַסענשאַפֿט און געזונט מיט א שליסל צו די „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. חיבורט שרײַבט.

אין דיזען ווערק, האָט מרי בייקער עדדי געגעבען צו דער וועלט די וואָהרהײט פון דעם מענשען גײסטיגען וועזען. די נאָהרהײט וואָס איז עמפֿלעקט געוואָרען צו אויהר דורך איהר עהיהילונגען שפּודיזם פון דער ביבל. אויהר בעליבטעדע ערקלעהלונג פון אויהר עמפֿיריקאַל אָן ברייכליכען בעוויײז פון דיזער וואָהרהײט איז פֿאַקטישקײט אין מענשליכע נעשעענען.

אויפֿן זײַט 470 פון „ווײַסענשאַפֿט און געזונט" זאָגט מרס. עדדי: „גאָט איז דער בעשעפֿער פון דעם מענשען. אין זײַנס דאָס נעמליכע פֿריצײַט פון דעם מענשען בליבט פֿאַלקאָמען, בליבט די נעמליכע אידעע אַדער אפּשפּיגלונג. דער מענש, אויך פֿאַלקא־מענן. דער מענש איז דער אויסדרוק פון גאָטס וועזען. אויב קײן מאָל נעווען א מאָמענט וואָן דער מענש האָט נים אויסגעדריקט די נעמליכע פֿאַלק־מענהײט, אויב דאָן נעווען א מאָמענט אין וועלכען דער מענש האָט נים אויסגעדריקט גאָט. און דערביבער א צײַט וואָן די נאָטהײט איז נעווען אָהן אין אויס־דרוק—דאָס הײסט אָהן וועזענהײט. אויב דער מענש האָט אָפּגעהערט די פֿאַלקאָמענהײט צו אויסצודריקען גאָט, דערנאָך אויך גאָטס נאַטור, אויב דער מענש איז נים מעהר נעווען, אויב קײן מאָל נים נעווען א מאָמענט וואָן דער מענש האָט נים אויסגעדריקט דעם נאָמען און נאַטור פון גאָט, דערנאָך אויך גאָטס נאַטור, אויב דער מענש איז נים מעהר נעווען, אויב קײן מאָל נים נעווען א מאָמענט וואָן דער מענש האָט נים אויסגעדריקט

Ocean Craft Sent by Rail For Flood Aid

Coast Guard Boats Put Aboard Train and Expedited West

Sea Visits River

Fleet of 22 Small Vessels With Crews Ordered on Overland Trip

New England stripped its Coast Guard stations from Maine to Connecticut today to send motorized surf boats to the aid of flood victims in the South and the Middle West.

Twenty-two power boats and a complement of nearly 100 men are expected to be ready to leave by rail from the Charlestown Navy Yard before 7 o'clock this evening.

At the same time, to meet immediate needs of the sufferers, the Boston Metropolitan chapter of the American Red Cross issued an appeal for $60,000 as its quota. This amount is included in the $4,160,000 goal of the 1937 Community Fund campaign which opened today.

Purchase Near Scene

The local Red Cross announced it is not planning to send bedding or clothing or supplies to the flood areas of the Ohio and Mississippi river valleys. These can be purchased, more conveniently, near the scene. Boston's best gift, officials pointed out, is money.

The Commonwealth responded to the call today when Gov. Charles F. Hurley offered to the United States Public Health Service and the National Red Cross, such facilities and personnel of the Health Department as might be of value in the flood areas.

Miss Felicita C. Pellegrini, a state social work supervisor, has been dispatched to the flood zone at the request of the Red Cross.

Gov. Hurley said he expected to confer with Public Safety Commissioner Paul G. Kirk later today on furnishing state police service for flood areas.

On Wheels

By rail and by water, swift Coast Guard boats converged on Boston all day long. The 22 which go out tonight follow closely upon the 15 which were loaded upon gondolas last night and sent clicking over the rails to the West at 4 o'clock this morning. This shipment, carrying along 60 enlisted men and three radio operators, was under District Commander Irwin B. Steele of the Boston division of the service.

Shipping Protected

New England's naval contribution includes the 26-foot motor surf boats of the self-bailing type, 38-foot boats of the "picket" type and a number of launches taken from cutters. The surf boats have a capacity of 18 persons and the crew, and the picket boats can carry a slightly larger load. While calling these boats in for shipments from the Navy Yard, Coast Guard officials are leaving cutters and patrol boats here to protect New England shipping.

Volunteers

There is a possibility that midwesterners may have a chance to make their first examination of a Gloucester dory. Captain Ben Pine, racing fishermen, and a number of others, volunteered today to contribute dories for rescue work, if acceptable.

Coast Guard headquarters on the fourteenth and fifteenth floors of the Custom House worked at top speed today to meet the emergency. It superintended the making up of a train being loaded with surf boats at Rockland, Maine, and then moving on to Portland to pick up surf and picket boats there.

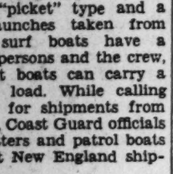
With Red Cross

These ultimately headed for Lowell while other craft sped from Rhode Island and Connecticut points to the Charlestown Navy Yard, where they were hoisted aboard flatcars and routed to join the other train at Lowell.

This total of 22 boats, including eight picket boats, will be manned by 88 men under Chief Boatswain Charles R. Peele, with Evansville, Ind., and Cairo, Ill., as their destinations. In the flood zone, they will work under a senior Coast Guard officer, serving with the Red Cross.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Decreasing cloudiness by late afternoon, becoming fair and colder tonight and Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle or lower 20's; moderate westerly winds.

New England States: Generally fair and colder tonight and Tuesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh westerly winds and generally fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	46	36	Minneapolis	4	4
Bermuda	68	66	New Orleans	60	60
Chicago	18	18	New York	43	38
Denver	8	6	Norfolk	62	52
Helena	4	-4	Philadelphia	44	38
Jacksonville	66	66	St. Louis	22	22
Kansas City	14	14	San Francisco	60	58
Los Angeles	60	60	Washington	48	38
Miami	76	76			

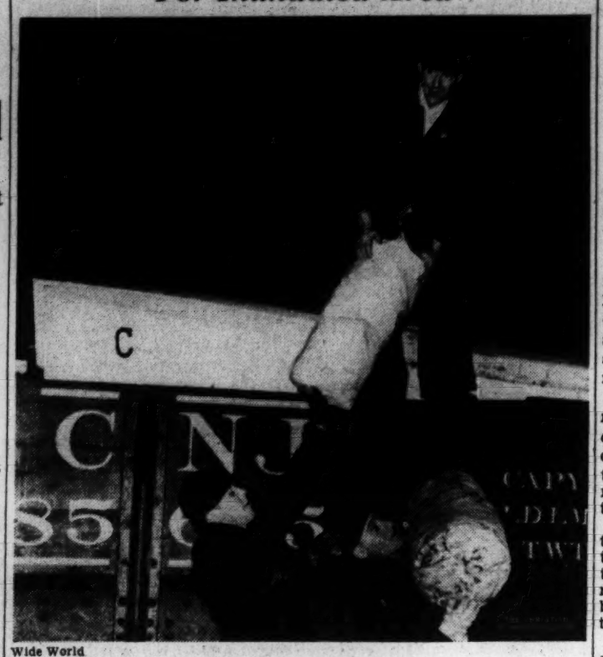
A—6 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 25.
B—Minimum, Jan. 24.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 12:22 p. m.; [illegible] feet.
Tuesday, 10:38 a. m.; height, 10.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:10 p. m.

For Inundated Area



Wide World

Loading Boats and Supplies
Guardsmen Put Duffle-Bags Aboard Train

Finding Revenue For Budget Faces R. I. Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 25—Rhode Island's Legislature this week takes up the problem of finding additional revenue to keep the budget in balance in the face of increasing expenditures. Gov. Robert E. Quinn will submit the budget for 1937-1938 to the legislators with recommendations which will show the need for tapping new sources of revenue.

The need for more revenue has arisen because new buildings at State institutions will require approximately $900,000 annually for maintenance. Some of these buildings are completed and others are still under construction. All are being financed as relief projects.

Gasoline Tax

Three possible ways to meet the new financial burden have been outlined by the Governor. One is to increase the state tax on gasoline. Rhode Island's gasoline tax of 2 cents a gallon is one of the lightest imposed by any of the 48 states, yet revenue from this source has amounted to well over $2,000,000 in each of the past three years. A second suggestion is to impose a tax on incomes and a third would provide that the State would keep all revenue from liquor and horse racing, instead of apportioning part of this money to the various cities and towns.

The immediate need for additional revenue must be met with some emergency measure, but Governor Quinn has pointed out that he believes the ultimate solution will come with a revision of the entire system of state taxation. To this end he has advocated a comprehensive survey of the situation by a special tax commission which probably will be created this week.

Balanced Budget

Rhode Island law makes a balanced budget mandatory. Estimates of required expenditures are drawn up long in advance and submitted to the state budget director. These are put into shape and correlated with estimates of revenue, then the lists are submitted to the Legislature.

The law provides that the Legislature may revise the lists as it sees fit, but the final appropriation bill must show that estimates of revenue equal estimated expenditures. Thereafter each State bureau is

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

Campaign to Curb Executive Council Pushed at Hearing

Law-Making in Process

Should the Executive Council be curbed?

Past Executive Councils have become "intoxicated with power, conspiring, usurping the powers of the Legislature, specializing in contracts, butting into the parole board and coercing department heads," Representative Thomas E. Barry of East Boston, charged today.

Representative Barry, supported by Representative Francis X. Coyne of Boston, and Senator Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham, spoke before the legislative committee on state administrtion in favor of stripping from the Executive Council all its statutory powers. This would leave the Council only the power to approve judicial appointments.

Council Attacked

Referring to Governor Curley's control over the Council in the past two years, Representative Barry said: "It is about time something is done. This is a matter of principle not a matter of party or of men.

"They have become intoxicated with power and have gone the limit," he said. "They went so far that the Attorney General found it necessary to void contracts which the Council approved."

Conspiracy Charged

He charged the body "has been willing to conspire and has been conspiring. There is only one answer to the problem, the council should not exist. The House or the Senate or both are competent to pass on all matters now handled by the council."

Representative Barry said, "the council has the audacity to bring the parole board members on the mat because they would not do their bidding. I demand a halt to such practices which have made it possible to discharge criminals wholesale."

Parole Board

Following this tact Representative Coyne announced he favored abolition of the parole board because the parole system has broken down.

Senator Nicholson said: "The council has been approving rules and regulations which have the power of law and some of these have been very drastic laws. We ought to abolish the council and put its powers in the Legislature, elected by

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Connecticut Legislators Face Welfare and Finances Issues

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 25—After some preliminary hitches, creaks and groans, as of machinery long disused, the Connecticut General Assembly this week is prepared to get down to business on the first fundamental issue laid before it, public welfare.

For three and a half years the Connecticut Emergency Relief Commission has been the state agency for general supervision of social work standards in the towns, for selection of boys for the Civilian Conservation Corps, for distribution of surplus commodities sent here from Washington and a dozen other duties that have grown up as a result of the depression. The commission goes out of existence Feb. 1, and the first job of the General Assembly is to help it do so gracefully.

Gov. Wilbur L. Cross last week sent to the Legislature a bill transferring the major duties of the commission to State Commissioner of Welfare Frederic C. Walcott. The legislative committees on Public Welfare will conduct a hearing, first of the session, on the bill Tuesday. It is expected to pass this week. The commission will expire as scheduled and no odds and ends of unfinished work will be left. The welfare commissioner will take these over, with whatever money remains in the Relief Commission's treasury and such of its staff as have not already moved to other jobs.

This bill will not, of course, dispose of public welfare for the session. Issued recently is the Relief Commission's final report recommending a state system of grants to towns for one third of their local relief costs, a plan bound to become a major issue in the Legislature. The State Pauper

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Seamen Take Action To End Boston Strike

Boston News Today

Await Approval From West Coast

Boston's striking seamen today followed yesterday's action of 1200 New York seamen by passing a resolution, declaring an end to the strike that has tied up shipping along the coast for nearly three months.

The action of local strikers was made dependent upon a single condition—that the strike would end only when information was received to the effect that west coast seamen were in complete approval of this action.

By late afternoon, it is expected that word will come from the west to enable Boston seamen to take up their jobs again, most of which are now in the hands of recruits signed by the shipping companies to keep the ships moving.

The strike has had little effect upon Boston shipping because of the plentiful supply of raw material for ship hands. Few attempts were made by the strikers to interfere with shipping. As a result, there will be no opposition shown from shippers to the rehiring of old hands.

At this time, only three boats are tied up in Boston because of the strike.

Weather Report Has Its 'Joker'

Having ranged up and down the meteorological keyboard in an unprecedented manner, January, like a master composer, appeared to introduce a new note today. Temperature in Key West, Florida, was reported at 54 degrees below zero, according to the weather bureau bulletin in Boston. Of course it was a mistake but it made startling weather news.

Boston's recordings at 7:30 a. m. held no promise for winter sports fans. The temperature then was 47 degrees, and by 11 it had climbed to 50.

Phone Company Answers Demand

The New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, answering demands of the Boston Telephone Operators' Union that pre-depression wages be restored, said this scale had been in operation since September.

"The starting wage for operators is now higher than at any time in the past and operating employees are now getting at least as much as they did before the depression cuts were made, while the maximum week is now 40 hours instead of 48," said a statement issued by the company today.

"The present scales were granted last September following negotiations with regularly elected representatives of the operating employees," the statement added.

Demands for the union, which embraces about 8000 operators, were made by Miss Grace Barry, head of the Boston organization.

Twenty-Five Years Wedded to Boston

Typically a New England manufacturing village just 25 years ago today, Ward 26, or Hyde Park as it was then represented on maps, counts its annexation to Boston on that date as one of the reasons for its subsequent industrial expansion.

Boston's gain was an increase in population of 11,550, addition of 2000 acres and more than $14,000,000 in wealth. Hyde Park business interests which included machinery plants, die works, rubber factories and steel and iron works, became identified with the capital of the Commonwealth.

When the State Legislature passed the enabling act with a referendum attached, the town accepted it by a substantial majority, as did the voters of Boston.

State and city officials of the Commonwealth at the time the annexa-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Community Federation Of Boston Fund

The following announcement is published at the request of the Community Federation:

Between Jan. 25 and Feb. 9, 104 social and welfare agencies serving the metropolitan community of Greater Boston will participate in the "1937 Community Fund Campaign" to raise more than $4,160,000 for their operating and maintenance needs during 1937.

These agencies, which include 18 neighborhood and settlement houses, 24 organizations having primarily to do with the protection and guidance of youth, and 35 units which aid and improve the situation of those in need and give general community service, are members of a charitable corporation, "Community Federation of Boston," of which Charles Francis Adams is president.

No Race or Creed

The agencies make no distinction as to race or creed: they give service, free or at less than cost, to all who come to their friendly doors. Last year 127,000 persons were helped by the family service agencies of the federation; 34,000 were enrolled in the classes conducted in its settlement houses; 75,000 adolescents shared in the benefits of its youth agencies, and thousands of small children were protected from abuse and neglect and given special care. During the year 1936 some 300,000 persons received direct service at less than cost from the federation agencies.

Most of the federation agencies are located in Boston proper. But the service which they render radiates throughout the entire metropolitan area. About 30 per cent of all the work which the federation agencies do is for the benefit of persons who reside in the 40 cities and towns surrounding Boston.

Greater Boston is one of the largest population centers of America. Within a radius of 15 miles of the State House live almost 2,000,000 people. In Boston itself is the most thickly populated area in the nation. Wherever such density of population exists, there also exists a great need for the improvement of social conditions and the furnishing of opportunity for better living.

Keep Operation Efficient

The best way in which to meet this need is to keep in the fullest, most effective operation the social and charitable agencies located in the heart of the population center. These agencies, by providing friendly and understanding help for the underprivileged, tend to stabilize society.

The continued maintenance of the 104 federation agencies is a matter of intimate concern to all persons who live and work in this community and whose property lies and whose families reside in Greater Boston.

Every person of good will in Greater Boston will meet the Community Fund solicitor with a smile and with a generous contribution. Anyone who is not visited by a Community Fund solicitor may contribute to the 104 federation agencies, or any of them, participating in the "1937 Community Fund Campaign," by sending a contribution to "Community Federation of Boston," either at its office at 70 Federal Street, Boston—telephone Hubbard 8600—or at the Huntington avenue branch of the First National Bank of Boston, at 238 Huntington avenue, Boston.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

SHUBERT—"The Masque of Kings," by Maxwell Anderson. Fifth in the series of plays presented by the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. Featuring Henry Hull Margo, Dudley Digges and Pauline Frederick. 8:30.

PLYMOUTH—"And Now Goodbye," comedy by Philip Howard, dramatised from James Hilton's novel. Starring Philip Merivale, assisted by Marguerite Churchill, Richie Ling, Hilda Plowright and others. 8:30.

COLONIAL—"Pride and Prejudice," dramatization of Jane Austen's novel, presented by Max Gordon. Fourth of the Theater Guild and American Theater subscription plays. Featuring Muriel Kirkland, Molly Pearson and others. 8:30.

COPLEY—"Help Yourself," a farce adapted from the Viennese by John C. Coman. Presented by the Federal Theater project. 8:30.

Movies

COOLIDGE CORNER—"The Man I Marry," featuring Michael Whalen, Doris Nolan, Nigel Bruce, Cliff Edwards and "Skeets" Gallagher. 2:50, 6:35, 10. Also "Rembrandt," with Charles Laughton.

FINE ARTS—Elizabeth Bergner in "As You Like It." Directed by Dr. Paul Zinner. 1:15, 3:20, 5:30, 7:20, 9:40.

Moulin Rouge. Yukona Cameron.

MEMORIAL — "Great Guy," featuring James Cagney. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

BOSTON—James Gleason and Zasu Pitts in "The Plot Thickens." 10:33, a. m., 1:49, 4:48, 7:41, 10:19. Stage: Folies de Al Trahan with Lady

UPTOWN—Charles Laughton in "Rembrandt." 1, 4:10, 7:20, 10:30. Also "Banjo on My Knee," with Barbara Stanwyck.

UNIVERSITY—"Rembrandt," with Charles Laughton. 3:05, 6:20, 9:35. Also Martha Raye in "Rideaway Girl." 1:40, 4:50, 8:05.

EXETER—Robert Young and Florence Rice in "The Longest Night." 2:10, 5:10, 8:14. Also "Banjo on My Knee," with Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea. 3, 6, 9:05.

TREMONT—Elisabeth Bergner in "Escape Me Never." 9:10, a. m., 12:25, 3:40, 6:40, 9:55. Also "Devil Doll," with Maureen O'Sullivan and Lionel Barrymore. 10:31 a. m., 2:05, 5:25, 8:25.

Radio Programs

On Page 11

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Pennies From Heaven," starring Bing Crosby. Orpheum: 10:35 a. m. Both theaters: 1:35, 4:30, 7:30, 10:25. Also "More Than a Secretary," co-starring Jean Arthur and George Brent. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12:15, 3:10, 6:16, 9:05.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "God's Country and the Woman," with George Brent and Beverly Roberts. Fenway: 1, 4:05, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:40 6:40, 9:35. Also "Mind Your Own Business," featuring Charles Ruggles and Alice Brady. Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Logging Along," "The Chesapeake Retriever," "Oklahoma As Is," "Wonder Spots of America," "Gifts in Rhythm," latest newsreels, and other shorts.

METROPOLITAN—"Maid of Salem," Starring Claudette Colbert and Fred MacMurray. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20. Stage: Musical variety revue featuring Herbert Mundin.

MODERN—"The Plainsman," starring Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur. 11:02 a. m., 2:36, 6:10, 9:44. Also "Stowaway," with Shirley Temple. 9:30 a. m., 1:04, 4:38, 8:12.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features page each Saturday.

Music

JORDAN HALL — Pianoforte recital by Kurt Fischer of the New England Conservatory of Music faculty. 8:15.

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC — Willi Apel on "The Keyboard Music of Bach and His Predecessors." 44 Church Street. 8.

Other Events

CHARLESTOWN WPA LECTURE—Oscar T. Smith on "Has Prohibition Repeal Helped the General Welfare of the Community?" Music. Movies. Y. M. C. A., City Square. 8.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Japanese Prints" guidance tour by Miss Magienis. 11.

KIWANIS CLUB—Regular meeting. Theodore B. Gittings on "The Unusual in the Telegraph Industry." Hotel Touraine. 12:15.

All Industry Feels Strike

Rittase

Forges in Iron Works

Auto Strike Puts Added Burden On Bay State Mills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Jan. 25—Because Massachusetts makes much of the machinery used in the mass production of motorcars in Michigan, any long-continued strike centering there is bound to affect Bay State industries. Thus today effects of the General Motors strike are being felt in Worcester, center of the State's machine tool, precision instrument, wire and pressed steel industries.

About 100 Worcester plants, furnishing machinery or accessories to automobile manufacturers, have lost thousands of dollars in orders canceled because of the strike, it is reported. A few of the smaller concerns which depend almost entirely on this single outlet for their products are seriously affected and their workers are faced with possibility of a layoff if the strike continues. But diversification of markets served by most of the plants is saving the day for them—as it is in the case of textile mills which have received stop orders resulting from the strike.

Indirect Contacts

A number of concerns in Worcester are doing work for General Motors indirectly. They receive orders from out-of-state concerns that have contracts with General Motors which they are unable to fill in their own plants. These concerns are filling the orders they have on hand, but do not anticipate any more in the immediate future if the strike continues.

At least three of Worcester's larger industries have orders from General Motors for machines which require months to manufacture and they are continuing to work on these orders. Whereas the strike at present

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

Many Reforms In Connecticut Charter Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 25—Changes which go to the foundation of governmental structure in Connecticut and strengthen greatly the position of Governor as executive head of the State are proposed by the Commission on Reorganization of State Departments in a preliminary report made public today.

Details of the commission's plan for consolidation of various state agencies and departments will be made public later. Today's announcement, made after the commission had handed its report to Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, concerns broad questions of governmental policy, many of which would require amendments to the State Constitution.

Legislative Council

The commission recommends:

1. The establishment of a legislative council to engage continuously in study, research and planning with respect to problems of legislation.
2. The establishment of an executive budget.
3. The adoption of a merit system of personnel.
4. The adoption of a system of centralized purchasing.
5. The establishment of a Governor's cabinet.
6. The strengthening of the Governor's powers to remove executive officers from their positions.
7. Independent audits of all state accounts made annually by an accountant who should be responsible only to the General Assembly.

Joint Committee

The proposed legislative council would be, the commission explains, essentially a joint standing committee

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Bird Population Shows Gain In 10 Canadian Sanctuaries

Bird sanctuaries on islands near the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence have been very successful in protecting the various ducks and sea-birds nesting there, according to Dr. Harrison F. Lewis, Chief Federal Migratory Bird Officer for Ontario and Quebec, who addressed the joint annnual meeting of The Massachusetts Audubon Society and The Northeastern Bird-Banding Association at the University Club, Saturday.

"Ten sanctuaries for birds were established on these islands by the Canadian Government in 1925," said Dr. Lewis, "and during their first decade of existence their total bird population increased from 85,000 to 112,000, a gain of 32 per cent. In protecting the birds of this rugged, little-known coast, 400 miles in length, the sanctuary caretakers work in co-operation with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and with special officers."

Remarks Illustrated

The feathered inhabitants of the sanctuaries were discussed by Dr. Lewis, who is an official of the Canadian Department of Mines and Resources, and whose remarks were illustrated by colored lantern slides from photographs taken during the 16 summers spent in the region of which he spoke. The interesting and useful information obtained by tagging some of these birds with official numbered metal bands and the conservation of the famous eider duck through development of a local industry based on harmless collection of genuine eiderdown from the nests of this bird were also described by him.

Following the adoption, in 1917, of the Migratory Birds Treaty between Canada and the United States, the bird life of the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, as of other parts of this continent, experienced a sudden turn for the better. The Canadian Government caused regular patrols for bird protection to be made on that coast and subsequently established 10 bird sanctuaries there.

Of the 21 kinds of waterfowl and shore birds that nest in these sanctuaries, the most numerous and one of the most interesting is puffin, a rotund feathered clown, with a disproportionately large beak, colored scarlet, blue and yellow.

Eider Ducks

In these sanctuaries and on other islands in the vicinity nest many thousands of the famous eider ducks, which produce true eiderdown, a valuable article of commerce.

Other interesting birds that nest in the sanctuaries along this coast are red-throated loon, European and double-crested cormorants, semipalmated plover, razor-billed auk, Atlantic murre, three kinds of ducks, four kinds of gulls, and three kinds of terns.

Hurley Urges New Study Of Tax Question

Public Expenditures Also Listed for Inquiry by Governor

State-Wide Issue

Special Message Calls Board to Report Within Year

Immediate establishment of a special commission to study taxation and public expenditures was recommended today by Gov. Charles F. Hurley in a special message to the Legislature at 2 p. m. today. Both Houses convened in the House of Representatives for the reading of the message.

The proposed commission would report to the Legislature not later than Feb. 15, 1938. The Governor recommended a $15,000 appropriation be approved in advance of the regular budget in order that the committee may be appointed and begin its study immediately.

Work Already Started

The commission would carry on the work of the 1936 commission on taxation and public expenditures which was called a complete failure by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations. The Governor spoke of this commission in his message when he called attention to its report, and added:

"I believe, however, a further and more thorough study should be made."

The message served as a definite indication that the Governor agreed with the federation's appraisal of the 1936 commission, which the federation charged was deliberately sabotaged by Governor Curley.

Fulfill Pledge

The Governor's action today also was a fulfillment of a promise made to the Federation earlier that he would co-operate with it whenever possible.

In the message the Governor said, "One of the most pressing confronting Massachusetts today is that of taxation and public expenditures. In my opinion the saturation point has been reached insofar as the ability of the taxpayer to meet his obligation is concerned. Relief in some form must be forthcoming.

Statewide Problem

"The problem does not affect any particular locality but is statewide in scope. There is an need and a demand for a proper study of the question of revenue and taxation, and of the laws pertaining to the subject.

"Therefore, I recommend immediate creation of a special commission to consist of one member of the Senate, to be designated by the President thereof, three members of the House of Representatives, to be designated by the Speaker thereof, and three persons to be appointed by the Governor to make an investigation and study of the general subjects of taxation and public expenditures in the Commonwealth and its political subdivision."

S. O. P. Approval Seen

Governor Hurley's proposal is expected to meet with Sepublican approval thus assuring its passage in the legislature. It came after a conference several days ago with Representative Christian A. Herter, Republican "whip" in the House. It is understood Representative Herter promised Republican co-operation.

In outlining the duties of the proposed commission Governor Hurley stated, "The commission should investigate and study the assessment, collection and distribution of taxes by and among the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions, the nature, purposes, origin and growth of public expenditures, the laws and practices relating to budgets, accounting personnel, contractural services and purchasing; the functions and activities of departments, commissions and boards of the State and its political subdivisions and the fiscal relation between the Commonwealth and these subdivisions."

Hurley Budget Plans Awaited by Workers

Gov. Charles F. Hurley's 1937 budget, scheduled to be delivered Tuesday or Wednesday to the Legislature, occupies the center of State House attention today.

To it Beacon Hill politicians and employees are looking for a definite answer to the question, "What does sane economy mean to the new Governor?"

Employees, civil service as well as non civil service, are waiting uneasily to learn whether the Governor plans to force hundreds out of service by reducing sharply the personnel appropriations. Politicians, whose string-pulling placed many friends on the padded state pay rolls, are worrying lest wholesale dismissals result in an avalanche of protests to them.

But to make any marked economies in the state budget which soared to a record height of $72,687,931 in 1936, the last year of Governor Curley's administration, Governor Hurley must do considerably more than merely discharge employees. Personnel savings, at the most, probably would not amount to more than $2,000,000.

On the other hand Governor Hurley can make an immediate saving of $3,200,000, or rather it has been made for him, in that he will not be forced to spend that amount to repair flood damages. Former Governor Curley included that amount in his 1936 budget, after unsuccessfully fighting for an $8,000,000 bond issue.

The Hurley budget recommendations may include reorganization of several departments with consolidation of some bureaus. In that way he may be able to make considerable savings.

R.I. Jewelry Union Opposes 30 Cents as Minimum Wage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 25—With stiff opposition to its minimum wage program for jewelry workers expected at a public hearing tonight at the State House, the Rhode Island Division of Labor today made ready for a survey of the garment trades with a view of eliminating alleged "sweat shops" which are said to have been responsible for numerous strikes in the Blackstone Valley and Woonsocket during the past few months.

The opposition to the minimum wage of 30 cents an hour for women and minors, set by a special board of the division after months of study, will be offered by the jewelry workers' union and not the manufacturers, it was learned.

John Coleman, general president, and Leon Williams, vice-president, of the International Jewelry Workers' Union, have made known that they will object to the State making a directory order of the program which the board, under the direction of Attorney George Hurley, recently submitted to former Director of Labor L. Metcalfe Walling.

Samuel E. Beardsley of New York, general secretary-treasurer of the union, held a mass meeting of jewelry workers over the week end. He urged employees to go to the hearing and personally register their protest.

Not Less Than 32½ Cents

The union officials did not make known the minimum wage they desired the State to adopt, but they made it clear they were not in support of any wage less than the 32½ cents an hour which was in effect during the short duration of the NRA codes.

These officials had no comment to make on the other provisions of the program submitted to the division two weeks ago. The recommendations of the minimum wage board provided for the abolition of home work, the hours of starting work and "waiting for work" and scales for inexperienced help.

It had been the general belief that the only opposition, if any, would be from manufacturers who had been said to have been paying low wages. It was the alleged poor wages which caused the labor division to select jewelry for their first study.

Although the opposition to the 30 cents minimum wage will come from the union, it is said their objections will not indicate the sentiment of all jewelry workers as very few are members of the union.

McMahon Not Expected

Thomas F. McMahon, newly appointed director of the Division of Labor, will not be at the hearing. Duties in New York in connection with his resignation as international president of the United Textile apparent decrease in the pay given the workers in the shops employing ladies' garment workers is said to be the reason why it was decided to leave the mill workers until the plight of other workers, less fortunate, have been considered.

Last week workers in a Central Falls garment plant went on strike after it had been claimed that they were receiving wages of $5 and $6 weekly. The management of the plant said that the reason for the "low wages" was that the workers were "slow in learning the work," according to statements of William Ross, general organizer for the Ladies' Garment Workers.

In Woonsocket several strikes broke in garment plants because of low wages, said to be due to the "learner system" employed in most of the plants. These "learners," the union leaders explain, receive very little pay until they have mastered the work and are classed as skilled workers. The majority of these plants employ women and minors, mostly girls in their 'teens.

Most of the garment plants which are operating in Rhode Island are newcomers to this State, and as a result they have hired local workers who are unfamiliar with the work and thus get low wages, it was explained.

New Coast Guard Chief in Boston

Boston today greeted a new guardian of its shipping and a new Coast Guard chief of staff of the Boston division.

The first class cutter Chelan, sister ship o the Cayuga, came to Boston yesterday from Pacific coast ports where it has been stationed, to replace the famous old Mojave which was sent to Port Everglades, Fla., after service of about 15 years at Boston.

On the bridge of the Chelan was Commander John V. Kielhorn, who came to Boston to swap jobs with Lieutenant Commander Lyndon Spencer and become chief of staff of Coast Guard headquarters in the customshouse. Lieutenant Commander Spencer has been acting chief of staff since the transfer of Commander Harry G. Hemingway, to the newly built cutter Samuel D. Ingham, assigned to Port Angeles, Wash.

The Chelan, built at Quincy in 1928, is of 1975 tons, and carries a crew of 90 men.

Harmony to Mark Community Drive

Boston's great drive for funds to operate its numerous social agencies for the coming year will be launched in a "Workers' Opening Meeting" to be held in Symphony Hall tonight, beginning at 8:30. Principal speaker at the meeting will be Charles Francis Adams, president of the Community Federation of Boston which is conducting the Community Fund Campaign for 1937.

Other speakers to be heard will be W. J. Cameron, an executive of the Ford Motor Company in Detroit, who is also well known as a commentator on his company's radio program, and Robert Cutler, general chairman of the 1937 Community Fund Campaign.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will play before and after the speakers, the first time, it is believed, that the noted organization has participated in a concert of this nature. The proceedings will be radiocast over Station WBZ beginning at 8:30.

Twenty-Five Years Wedded to Boston

(Continued from Page 9)

tion took place have been invited to tonight's celebration of the district's 25th anniversary as part of Boston. Among the invited guests are former Gov. Eugene M. Foss, former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield. James D. Grant, chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Hyde Park 25 years ago, is chairman of the committee in charge.

Hyde Park's last town meeting was held Dec. 20, 1911. More than 1000 voters attended.

Rhode Island

(Continued from Page 9)

held to its budget and the Governor is empowered to reduce the amount of any appropriation, but not to increase the expense. Thus if the estimates of revenue are up to expectations, the budget must be in balance. A cash balance has been found at the end of each year, with this system in effect.

Relief Problem

The problem of unemployment relief is another one that is bothering the Governor and his budget director. Four times the people of the State have approved borrowing large sums for this item. The fourth unemployment relief loan, made last year and providing $3,000,000, is expected by relief officials to be sufficient to carry the State through the fiscal year which ends June 30. More than $1,000,000 remains unspent, so there may be a balance as the new fiscal year opens.

Both former Gov. Theodore Francis Green and Governor Quinn believe the time has come when relief loans no longer are necessary. Six months ago Governor Green declared that in the future the State would be able to finance relief out of revenue directly and without resorting to further borrowing. Increasing state revenue and decreasing relief costs would make this possible, he said. The problem for the Governor and the Legislature this week is to see whether sufficient revenue can be found for carrying out this system in the fiscal year beginning July 1.

Ousting Chiselers

Governor Quinn has promised to scan the relief rolls more closely than they have been scanned heretofore in an effort to weed out those persons he calls chiselers." He also believes that savings can be made by keeping a closer watch over the various state departments.

On the revenue side the Governor expects a substantial rebate from state departments which have not used up their full appropriation. These rebates in the last fiscal year amounted to more than $500,000.

Sheriff's Fees

Another substantial windfall is expected from sheriff's fees. For years sheriffs have kept all their fees, but last year the administration compelled sheriffs to turn this revenue into the State treasury and obtained Supreme Court sanction for the demand.

On the side of expenditures, the Legislature is expected to increase the allotment for old age pensions from $400,000 to $500,000. Two other items that might possibly be increased are appropriations for highways and for State aid to schools. Workers of America will keep his away.

Unrest in Garment Plants

It was stated that if, after the hearing tonight, the board decides to recommend its program be made a directory order, the division will be unable to enforce its recommendations, following the decision of the Supreme Court on a similar case in New York. The division intends to publish the names of firms that do not accept the program finally decided upon.

The increases of wages made in the majority of textile plants during the past three months and the

Many State Charter Reforms Sought in Connecticut Report

(Continued from Page 9)

tee of the General Assembly functioning between sessions.

The Legislature is faced with an increasing volume of work, the commission points out, and an increasing number of highly technical questions on which there should be means of securing information. It would handle all matters of research now conducted by special commissions appointed from time to time.

For centralized control of budget making, purchasing and personnel, the commission proposed a greatly strengthened department of finance and control under direct supervision of the Governor and headed by a commissioner appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Various Divisions

In this department would be established divisions of accounting, budget, treasury, personnel and purchasing. It would take over the work now done by the state comptroller, the state treasurer and the commissioner of finance. The treasurer and comptroller, now elected officials, would be made appointive officers by a constitutional amendment, and would be reduced to the status of division heads under the commissioner of finance and control. The comptroller would have charge of accounting and the treasurer would have charge of the treasury division.

Centralized purchasing and centralized personnel work would be departures for the state.

The governor's cabinet would consist of the administrative heads of state departments, who would meet with the governor at stated times or at his request. The governor would be given power to remove any appointed state official by furnishing him a written statement of charges, followed by a hearing, and if the officer were removed, the filing as a public document by the governor's statement of the causes of removal.

Appointive Offices

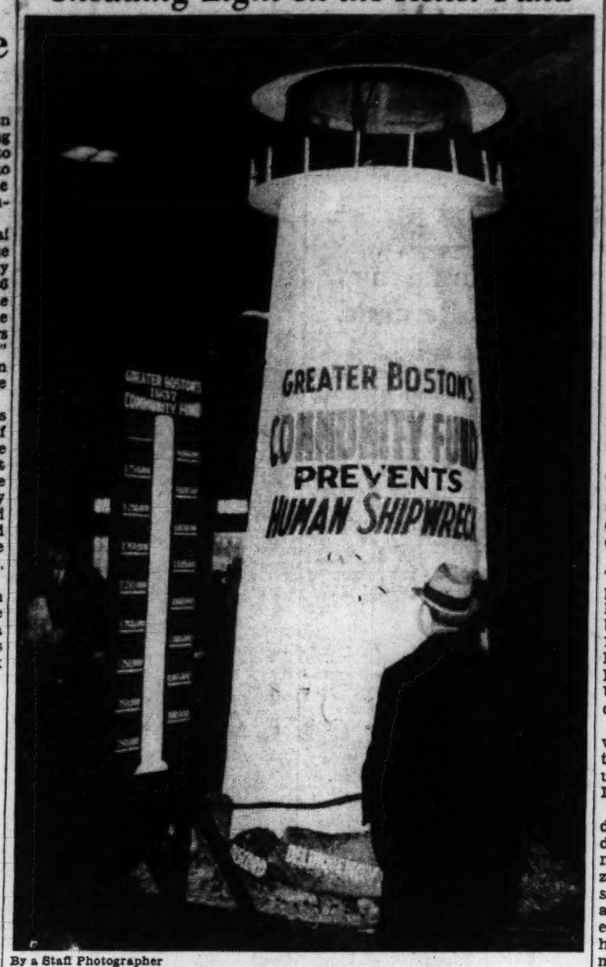
The secretary of state and the attorney general, under the plan, would be appointed rather than elected officials and would be members of the executive department headed by the Governor.

Finally, the commission proposes as a means of integrating the managerial activities of the State, that the Governor be elected for four years instead of two, the election coming in the even years, between national elections. Another constitutional amendment would be necessary to bring about this change.

Under Connecticut law a constitutional amendment must originate in the House of Representatives, and if adopted there must wait two years and then be passed by both houses of the succeeding General Assembly. As a final step it must be submitted to the people in town elections for ratification or rejection.

The process thus takes the better part of three years and first responsibility rests on the lower house, which this year is Republican controlled. All state officials who would be affected by the program, on the other hand, are Democrats.

Shedding Light on the Relief Fund



By a Staff Photographer

Miniature Lighthouse at South Station

Erected by Community Fund Campaign; Thermometer at Left Indicates Day-by-Day Contributions to Fund

Community Fund Campaign Ready For the Word 'Go'

Promise of greater security for the whole community was signified by the first appearance today of red feathers in Greater Boston's buttonholes. These spots of color mean that the 1937 Community Fund Campaign has started the flow of financial support which will keep the wheels turning for another year in 104 hospitals and social agencies.

To the original goal of $4,100,000—the amount needed to keep all these institutions serving 42 cities in this 465 square mile metropolitan area functioning efficiently—$60,000 has now been added for Red Cross flood relief in the Midwest and South, making the new total $4,160,000.

With the organization better coordinated than last year and with many more workers, Robert Cutler, chairman of the campaign, is confident that the goal will be generously oversubscribed.

"Last year 125,000 individuals pledged a total of $3,800,000 to the support of the agencies in the Community Federation of Boston," he said. "This year we look confidently for an increased number of givers and an increased rate of giving.

Today 15,000 workers set out on their rounds of solicitation. Tonight they will assemble in Symphony Hall to hear addresses by Mr. Cutler; Charles Francis Adams, president of the Community Federation; and W. J. Cameron, Ford Sunday Evening Radio Hour commentator. The Boston Symphony Orchestra, under Dr. Serge Koussevitzky will "send them over the top," with a special program.

There are four major divisions in the campaign's organization: Industry and Finance, with Stuart C. Rand, chairman; Districts, Daniel J. Lyne, chairman; Metropolitan, Robert H. Holt, chairman, and Special Gifts, Samuel H. Wolcott, chairman.

Allyn B. McIntire is chairman of the publicity committee, William E. Chamberlain of the events committee, Alexander Wheeler of the speakers' bureau, and Leslie G. Rawding and Albert W. Tweedy are co-chairmen of the "Come and See Tours." Donald F. Perry is chairman of the auditing committee.

Letter

(Continued from Page 9)

Law Commission has some proposals ready for greater particupation by the state in the cost of relief that reach the same objective by a different path. In either case the question of the legislators is bound to be "Where is the money coming from?"

As the General Assembly starts its fourth week it is pretty well assured where the money is coming from for a building program. Governor Cross and both Democratic and Republican legislative leaders are agreed on a state bond issue, first since 1913. They are agreed, too, that the Governor shall seek what grants are obtainable at Washington to piece out the building fund. A bill giving him that authority is in committee. The Governor, in Washington last week for the inauguration of President Roosevelt, made some preliminary inquiries along this line.

Bond Issue of $25,000,000

The bond issue figure so far mentioned is $25,000,000, from which a $14,000,000 deficit must first be funded. In spite of general agreement on which are the most needed building projects there is bound to be a scramble for the remaining funds. Already a separate bill has been introduced asking $2,500,000 in bonds for purchase of land for state parks and forests, an item that the budget makers left out when they apportioned the proposed capital outlay of the state.

With new taxes also an apparent necessity if the state is to operate the new buildings it will put up, the General Assembly has its hands more than full. Perhaps with this realization the opposing political groups have come to a working agreement on joint committee sessions that continues in effect the joint committee system. Separate committees have been set up by the Republican House of Representatives and the Democratic Senate, but they will hold their hearings together and so far as the general public is concerned there will be no visible departure from the former system.

Grants for Schools

Outside the Legislature, Mayor T. J. Spellacy of Hartford has been furnishing news with a campaign to get towns and cities allied in a demand for more state support of schools. A bill for state "equalization" of grants to towns for school purposes has been appearing regularly at each session for a decade. It helped, particularly, the small towns. The cities were not much interested.

Mayor Spellacy thinks the cities should share in the grants and last week, at his invitation, several hundred selectmen, mayors and school superintendents talked it over at a luncheon. If the Hartford mayor can swing the big city support behind the bill, modified to help the cities as well as the small towns, its chances of adoption will be much improved. Several million dollars annually in state grants will be involved. Again the unescapable question arises, "Where is the money coming from?"

Governor Cross hinted at a partial answer last week. The liquor tax could be amended, he said, to increase the revenue, and a tax on luxuries was another possibility. No tax bills have yet been offered to the General Assembly.

Hartford as Air Terminus

State Aeronautics Commissioner Charles L. Morris thinks New London would make an ideal Nortn American terminus for trans-Atlantic airplanes. He has, he said, already taken the matter up with Pan American Airlines.

Looking ahead through 1937, Connecticut State College's agricultural economists are moderately cheerful. In their annual forecast they say that farm incomes will be higher, but that production costs will be higher too. Farm values have been rising some, they say.

In Hartford has been announced a plan to construct a privately financed 600-room apartment house, first large housing project in the State's capital in several years.

Auto Strike Puts Added Burden On Bay State Mills

(Continued from Page 9)

offers no serious threat to their business, officials state that if it should continue for a period of months, they will unquestionably be affected.

Other Plants Involved

Apprehension is being felt by officials of large and small concerns who do no work, directly or indirectly, for General Motors, but who do receive substantial orders from the Ford Company and other automobile manufacturers. Their apprehension is based on the threat of the leaders of the Detroit strike to start organizing the workers in the Ford and other plants.

The part played by Massachusetts concerns in keeping America rolling faster and further along the highways is described in the current issue of Industry, the organ of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

The automobile, says Industry, "touches the daily life of more people than the telephone or electric light. There are 26,000,000 automobiles in America as compared with 17,200,000 telephones. Only 21,113,000 homes are wired for electricity. . . . More than 20,000,000 people in the United States are dependent for income on automobile activity."

Many of the specialized industries which make up the composite picture of the automobile industry as a unit, are "rooted in Massachusetts," Industry declares.

Although Yankee thrift naturally dictates the choice of a car whose design and workmanship promise a number of years of good service, citizens of this Commonwealth may well smile with satisfaction when they see a neighbor blossoming out in the latest pseudo-streamlined creation—hoping that even this "advanced model" my be out of date within 12 months.

For whenever a large automobile manufacturer decides to change the design of his motor or his body styles it means that millions of dollars must be spent on new production machinery—much of it made in this State.

Home of Welding Machines

The earliest Elihu Thomson electric welders were made by the General Electric Company's Lynn plant, and now that welding is playing an enormously increased part in the production of chasses and bodies, this company and the Thomson-Gibb Welding Company—also of Lynn—are supplying many thousands of arc, spot, projection, flash, seam and butt welders.

Thirty years ago the Norton Company in Worcester built the first machine capable of grinding the pin and cheeks of crankshafts simultaneously—and it still is a leader in the production of that essential tool of the motor manufacturer, the modern grinding wheel, and that "indispensable multiplier of hands and skill, the modern grinding machine."

The Norton plant manufactures wheels for grinding all types of materials, from soft metals to superhard cemented carbides workable only by grinding, and glass. Wheel sizes range from tiny mounted points for intricate die work, to 42-inch disks for crankshaft grinding, and wheels 12 inches thick for grinding transmission shafts. The largest wheels weigh hundreds of pounds and must be handled with hoists. Wheel speeds run from 2300 surface feet a minute—for edging windshield glass—to 16,000 surface feet a minute for cut-off operations.

Grinding Machinery

In addition to furnishing grinding wheels to automobile and toolmaking plants in the west, the Norton company also makes complete grinding machines for special tasks. Thirty-five years ago it developed fused alumina abrasive to meet the requirements of the young automobile industry, and at the same time designed the heavy duty cylindrical grinding machine—two developments that made possible the building of engines on a production basis with the necessary accuracy.

Well to the front in construction of special grinding and boring machines for automobile production lines is the Heald Manufacturing Company, also of Worcester. One of its important contributions to the field is the "Bore-matic" machine, which bores all the holes of an eight-cylinder block simultaneously, with perfect squareness of cylinder bores in relation to crankshafts, and all measurements correct to within two ten-thousands of an inch. Eleven other M assachusetts concerns are engaged in the manufacture of machine tools used in automobile production.

Precision Instruments

More than 50 years ago L. S. Starrett of Athol perfected the design for the first crude micrometer, and invented methods of producing the instruments with modern accuracy. From that beginning has grown the precision instrument industry in Massachusetts—with the Starrett plant still among the leaders. Upon such precision instruments as these depends the interchangeability of parts on which mass production and nationwide automobile service systems depend absolutely.

Today's automobile is made up largely of pressed steel parts, and one of the pioneers in this field, which has kept its place in its development, is the Worcester Pressed Steel Company. It has developed presses of all sizes, up to giants weighing over 200,000 pounds and capable of exerting a pressure of 2000 tons in turning out stampings up to five feet in diameter and eight feet in length. It has also developed many new steel alloys and now uses as many as 40 in the production of various parts for automobile assemblies.

Textiles Play Part

In the textile field, although products are satisfactorily diversified, some mills supply large quantities of upholstery fabrics for automobile use. A leader in developing new types of fabric and new methods of its production is the Uxbridge Worsted Company, which is regarded by automobile manufacturers, according to Industry, as "a leading styler of interior upholstery fabrics."

What's Going On in the Arts

Grace Horne Galleries

Three separate displays are to be seen at the Grace Horne Galleries on Newbury Street. Notable is a group of pictures and sculptures sent on from the enterprising Downtown Gallery in New York City. The artists included are Americans who have achieved more or less fame, reaped prizes and commissions. Their names are seen often in the press, and they may be looked upon as members of the American vanguard in art.

There is Robert Laurent, sculptor, whose skill is applied directly to a panel of wood, a piece of alabaster, and who realizes a figure or a torso in terms of the material as he carves it. There is invariably a feeling of pertinence, of suitability of design to material. John Marin is represented by a few of his brilliant aquarelles, which impart so much in a small, swift, fluid tracery of lines and ripples. Georgia O'Keeffe provides contrast with a calculated, mannered, decorative drawing which might take our fancy had her style not been extolled beyond measure.

Yasuo Kuniyoshi furnishes a refreshing note in American painting for his sensibility. For him a few factual objects, a few titbits, may be arranged crisscross, haphazard; but their juxtaposition enhances mutual texture, provides a rich interplay of tones, a melting luminosity which is sensuous and subtle. At the Grace Horne Galleries many visitors seemed to be perplexed because in one picture Kuniyoshi had placed a weather vane, shaped like a horse, across a sofa. The public, in these Surrealistic days, seeks recondite meanings. Apparently there was no concealed motive; Kuniyoshi was pleased with the mutual effect of sofa and weather vane; they enhanced each other.

What a contrast with Charles Sheeler, who lays out his designs of chairs and rugs and tables with immaculate precision, paints them with uncanny fidelity. The object becomes important, handled thus, attains a certain dignity. Sheeler belongs in the class of modernists who keep extracting designs from the environment, giving them a special importance for their squareness or roundness, for their checks or stripes or polka dots. There is no drama, no action in this painting; it is passive. Bernard Karfiol is represented with several portrayals of figures, handled with the fullness and plasticity that one associates with Renoir or Rubens. Karfiol seems detached from the American scene, pursuing his limited pictorial interests within the bounds of the studio, against red draperied backgrounds.

A young Bostonian has the disadvantage of occupying a neighboring gallery. In Mexico he has depicted natives and outdoor scenes. J. G. Rosenberg works for the pictorial effect, relating scenes in terms of a well-laid pattern with a balance of light and shadows. Handsomest of the scenes to this spectator was "Early Morning, Taxco." For the most part, this artist works in a rapid way without pausing to encourage such subtle effects as might endow his pictures with richer effect. He does have a commendable gusto, however.

In the third gallery is a group of aquarelles by Agnes A. Abbot. They are pictures of rustic scenes, a quarry, a dam, a barn, January thaw. They are unostentatious pieces showing an attempt at concise and agreeable depiction. D. A.

Elisabeth Bergner as Rosalind in "As You Like It" at the Fine Arts

Cornelia Ann Francisco

Yesterday afternoon in Jordan Hall, Cornelia Ann Francisco, soprano, made her Boston début in a program of unusually interesting songs. Miss Francisco sang four groups, the first of which comprised "When I Am Laid in Earth," from "Dido and Aeneas," by Purcell; "Nymphs and Shepherds," by the same composer, and "My Heart Is Fixed," by J. S. Bach. French songs next occupied the singer, who offered "Il Neige des Fleurs," by Fourdrain; "Coeur Solitaire," by Moreau; "La Vierge à la Crèche," by Dell'Acqua, and Chaminade's "Viatique." Rimsky-Korsakoff's opera, "The Maid of Pskov," yielded the singer a Cradle Song, and the remainder of group three included Rachmanioff's "O Thou Billowy Harvest Field!" and a pair of folk songs of Little Russia by Efrem Zimbalist. Five Afro-American Spirituals completed the program, for which Alice Reilly played accompaniments which were a joy.

It was to be expected, perhaps, that Miss Francisco in a first appearance should include an operatic aria or two, but few debutante singers have the judgment to confine themselves to works which offer such slender opportunity for a purely vocal display, nor do beginners usually select Lieder which are so consistently worth while; therefore the choice made by Miss Francisco was noteworthy.

Having chosen an interesting program, it was unfortunate that the singer was unable to realize its full possibilities, due in large measure to her method of producing tone, plus faulty diction. Her top notes were neither well domed nor resonant and her low tones were too frequently hollow in quality. Her middle register is quite lovely, but an insecure breath control betrayed her into certain distortions, both of melodic line and in interpretation. Although her musical taste is above reproach, it is evident that not all songs which Miss Francisco would essay are for her to sing, and if she will select those which bring forward the middle and lower registers of her voice and determine upon a program of study whereby she will be enabled to project those songs as she obviously feels them, the enjoyment of the listener will be considerably increased. A small but appreciative audience applauded the singer, and there were floral tributes and some encores. G. M. S.

Legislature

(Continued from Page 9)

the people or in the hands of the Governor who is also elected by the people."

Sliding Utility Scale

Sliding scale rate making for utility companies again made an appearance on Beacon Hill today before the legislative committee on power and light.

A feature of the recent administration of Governor Curley, when the latter had an exhaustive study made of the system, the sliding scale rate-making plan was championed today by Abraham C. Webber, chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission. Mr. Webber was recently appointed chairman by the retiring Governor Curley.

Under the sliding scale system, consumers, through lower rates, share profits exceeding a certain set fair rate of return percentage, which is established through agreement between the state and company.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 4; closed on Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Paintings of Egyptian subjects by Joseph Lindon Smith. Special exhibition of musical instruments (newly opened gallery). Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, admission 25c. Music on week days, 2:45. Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free. Music at 2.

Bell & Fletcher—Exhibition of paintings by Paula Eliasoph. Feb. 2-20.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9-5; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Exhibition of work for the Federal Art Project; American costumes, wood-carving, dolls, textiles, candlesticks including craft work of the Shakers. Jan. 27-Feb. 10

Yamanaka—Exhibition of old Japanese paintings, drawings and wood-cut prints.

Brattle Art Gallery, Cambridge—Exhibition of silhouettes by Mary Cracy; water colors by Jacques Messia.

The Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Exhibits of natural history ethnology, dolls, live museum.

Goodman-Walker—Exhibition of nineteenth and twentieth century color prints.

Foster Brothers—General exhibition of color prints.

Grace Horne Galleries—Water colors by Agnes A. Abbot; paintings by Karfiol, Kuniyoshi, Laurent, O'Keeffe, Sheeler and Marin. Also Mexican paintings by J. G. Rosenberg. Through Feb. 6.

Boston City Club—Exhibition of paintings by Robert Grady. Through Jan. 29. Oils by Frank Hendry. Jan. 29-Feb. 12.

Children's Art Center—Paintings and drawings by Viennese children.

Goodspeeds—Exhibition of rare prints and paintings.

Twentieth Century Association—Water-colors by Earl G. Manning. Through Feb. 4.

Women's City Club—Water colors by W. Alister Macdonald. Through Jan. 26.

Boston Art Club—Exhibition of paintings by Emma Fordyce Macrae (Mrs. Homer F. Swift). Also water colors by Thomas S. Baker. Through Feb. 6.

Public Library (Exhibition Rm.)—Exhibition of books and photographs relating to the study of astronomy. Also "Through the Years With Scribner's 1887-1937." Through Jan. 31.

The Book Shop—Exhibition of silhouettes by Frances MacBrayne. Through January.

Boston Athenaeum—Color reproductions of Old Masters.

Holman's Print Shop—Exhibition of drawings by American artists. Through January.

J. F. Olsson & Co.—Exhibition of color prints and etchings.

Copley Society—Photographs by André Snow. Through Feb. 5.

Harley Perkins Gallery—Water colors by Charles Hovey Pepper. "Top of the World." Through January.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of original work by the members.

Doll & Richards—Paintings, water colors and prints by H. Dudley Murphy.

Fine Arts Guild (Cambridge)—Exhibition of Mexican art. Through Jan. 30.

Symphony Hall—Exhibition of musical prints lent by Donald B. Wilson. Through Feb. 6.

Guild of Boston Artists—Sculpture by Amelia Peabody. Through Feb. 4.

(Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Monday)

Interstate Home Equipment

Interstate Home Equipment Company, Inc. for the 12 months to Dec. 26 shows net sales of $2,896,903 which resulted in net income of $581,599, or $1.41 a share on 412,500 outstanding shares. This compares with net sales of $2,690,565 and net income of $528,575, or $1.28 a share, for 12 months to Oct. 31, 1936.

Top Hats Typify Trend of the Times

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Fall River, Mass., Jan. 25

Top hats are coming back in this textile city, another sign of the return of better times.

Haberdashers here report sales of tuxedos, full dress suits and top hats are booming in a manner reminiscent of pre-depression days. The sales indicate, they say, that Fall River residents are forgetting the dark days of depression and once again are taking up dancing and partying.

Similarly, shoe shop proprietors report an increasing demand for dancing pumps, and florists are pleased with increasing sales of bouquets.

Aeronautic Honors Awarded to Two M. I. T. Professors

Joseph S. Newell and Otto G. Koppen, professors in the division of aeronautical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, have been notified of their election as fellows of the American Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences. Formal announcement of their election is to be made at the annual meeting and dinner of the Institute in New York Thursday evening, Jan. 28. Election as a fellow of the institute is in recognition of outstanding achievement and service in the field of aeronautics There are now more than 50 fellows in the institute who annually elect new members.

Professor Newell is an expert in the structural design of airplanes and originator of standard methods of stress analysis used in the aircraft industry. He is a native of Springfield, Mass., and a graduate of M. I. T. in civil engineering in 1919. He joined the staff as a research assistant in 1920, and then, after experience in industry, returned as an instructor in 1927. He was made assistant professor of structural engineering in 1928, and two years later was appointed assistant professor of aeronautical structural engineering.

Professor Koppen's field is airplane design and he has made important contributions to methods of design, aiding stability and control in flight. He is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., and a graduate of M. I. T. in 1924. From 1923 to 1924 he served as an instructor in aeronautics, and returned to the Institute in 1929 as associate professor of aeronautical engineering.

Tax Committee Expected to Fix Plan for Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 25—The Maine Legislature, when it reconvenes tomorrow, is expected to turn its attention to the bothersome tax problem. Legislators, aware that new sources of revenue must be found to augment the present tax system, which for several years has been labeled inefficient by experts, already have unofficially discussed tax programs which are wide and varied.

Following along lines suggested by Frank H. Holley, one group of legislators has devised a scheme to raise in excess of $3,000,000 by taxes on liquor, beer, soft drinks and amusements.

Grange Preferences

But the amount necessary in additional revenue has been estimated more than this, and it is expected that the State Grange, which passed resolves favoring the sales and income taxes, will see to it that bills for one or both of them are introduced this week.

The lack of unofficial discussion of either sales or income taxes leads more and more to the belief in some quarters that the varied tax programs which have been suggested have been devised to eliminate either one of these taxes, which for the past four years have been advocated by some, but always blocked in the Legislature.

Sales and Income

The tax program reported to have been receiving most attention is one which would produce a little more than $3,000,000, possibly $3,500,000, by a 15 per cent levy on liquor to bring $750,000; a 15 per cent levy on beer to bring $1,200,000; 10 per cent on amusements to bring $500,000, and a like tax on soft drinks for $500,000 more.

However, if previous estimates ring true, and actual revenue needs are nearer $5,000,000 than $3,000,000, this tax program will not be sufficient. In that event, the Legislature may yet have to consider the sales tax or income tax, or it may turn to other suggestions, nearly all contained in the plan of Representative Donahue for financing an old-age pension program.

Pensions

He did not include a straight sales tax, but did include nearly every form of tangible or intangible property in his plan. Then, in addition, there is the dog-racing bill, which has heavy financial backing, according to reports, and from which the state would derive some return; an increase in the retail store tax, on which collection costs run high.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manhattan	Jan. 27	Plymouth	Feb. 3	Jan. 26, 8:00 pm	Jan. 27, 8:00 am
‡Deutschland	Jan. 27	Hamburg	Feb. 5	Jan. 26, 8:00 pm	Jan. 27, 1:00 pm
Aquitania	Jan. 28	Cherbourg	Feb. 3	Jan. 27, 8:00 pm	Jan. 28, 8:00 am
Amer. Merchant	Jan. 29	Plymouth	Feb. 7	Jan. 28, 8:00 pm	Jan. 29, 12 noon
¶Amer. Shipper	Jan. 30	Liverpool	Feb. 8	Jan. 29, 8:00 pm	Jan. 30, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Hauraki	Seattle Feb. 1	Jan. 27, 4:00 pm	Jan. 27, 7:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria Feb. 17	Feb. 13, 4:00 pm	Feb. 13, 7:30 pm
Santa Barbara	New York Jan. 29	Jan. 29, 1:00 pm	Jan. 29, 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Asosan Maru	San Pedro Jan. 31	Jan. 26, 4:00 pm	Jan. 26, 7:30 pm
Asama Maru	San Francisco Feb. 4	Jan. 30, 4:00 pm	Jan. 30, 7:30 pm
Empress of Canada	Victoria Feb. 20	Feb. 15, 4:00 pm	Feb. 15, 7:30 pm

First-class mail for Australia is dispatched via London, taking 35 to 40 days for delivery. There is no second-class mail.
†New Zealand only.
*Japan only.
‡Germany only.
¶Great Britain and North Ireland only

Fifty N.H. Girls Discover Opportunity in NYA Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH HAVERHILL, N. H., Jan. 25—Nearly 50 happy New Hampshire girls—soon to be joined by others from Maine and Vermont—are now at the new girls' CCC camp, Camp Chipewas, originally built as part of the federal transient service.

These girls, between the ages of 18 and 25 years, have, for the greater part, been deprived of many of life's pleasures. Many of them know wnat want means and few of them have received the sort of training that would lead to good positions. Some were forced to take jobs in factories before finishing their schooling and are now out of work. Others found it necessary to give up a common education to help bring up their brothers and sisters.

But at Camp Chipewas they are taking a new lease on a new career. When the bugle blows at 7 in the morning the girls can look out of their dormitory windows and see Sugar Loaf and Black mountains standing out in the light of the morning sun. To many of the girls the experience of living in the mountains is something big and new.

Run by State N. Y. A.

The camp is operated by the New Hampshire National Youth Administration organization. Situated about seven miles off the main road, it includes three dormitories, administration buildings, and classrooms. A small pool provides for skating in the winter and swimming at warmer seasons.

A library with many books from the New Hampshire State Library has been provided for the girls, as well as a small store that might be called the "canteen," a post office, and a recreation room, with a piano.

During the winter the girls can ski as well as skate. The grounds are wired for floodlighting at night, so that these sports may be enjoyed evenings.

Not only will the girls have the opportunity to earn their expenses for citizenship and a place in the life for maintenance at Camp Chipewas, but they will also receive $5 a month for personal use.

"The real idea and purpose of this camp," says its director, Elsie E. Bennett, "is to better equip the girls of their community. It is really an 'educational center for girls' in every sense of the phrase."

The girls take turns at serving as waitresses to obtain first-hand experience. After the morning meal the campers spend an hour, until 9 o'clock, at household duties. Following this there are three one-hour class periods. The girls receive instruction in such subjects as English, home economics, handicraft, and social science. They will put out a camp newspaper as part of their English work.

Following the noon meal the girls put in a second hour period of household work. Then they have an hour rest period until 3 o'clock when they start the work for which they receive their income to pay their expenses and provide the $5 a month personal allowance.

Make School Equipment

During the two-hour work period the girls produce equipment for use in the public schools in the promotion of visual education under the New Hampshire Department of Education, and the preparation of supplies for the State Department of Health.

After the evening meal there is another work hour until eight o'clock. Programs of various types take up the girls' time until the camp day comes to a close at 10 o'clock.

The "student government plan," similar to that used at various educational institutions, will be placed in operation at Camp Chipewas.

The campers enjoy a five-day study week. But the camp duties must be performed seven days a week.

Each group of girls will stay at the camp three months. About 500 girls will enjoy the facilities in a year.

Behind the Microphone

Now that the Federal Communications engineers have practically committed themselves to higher power for most radio stations and launched the idea of creating 25 superpower transmitters similar to WLW in Cincinnati, conjecture arises in radio circles as to which 25 of the 690-odd stations in the United States will be allowed to have this power of 500,000 watts, ten times the maximum now allowed. WLW has, of course, an experimental license for 500,000 watts that may be canceled or renewed at will. The commission has renewed it, naturally, to study the effects of higher power.

The commission engineers can, of course, be turned down by the commissioners themselves, thus nullifying the engineers' stand. But since the trend of the commission's licensing has been toward higher power it seems reasonable to believe that the engineers' report will be accepted.

The engineers' opinion is already having its effect in the radiocast world. Since the ruling will permit stepping up of power by every American radio station and will practically do away with part-time stations, there has begun a parade of applications from smaller stations and new companies to the commission asking for either a better place or a new place in the radio spectrum.

* * *

Locally the rush to get a better position in the radio band has been started by Station WORL which has filed an amended application asking for authority to move its transmitter from Babson Park, Needham, Mass., to a point in Cambridge near Belmont. The ruling affecting WORL's application will be delayed until the engineers' report is either accepted or turned down. The management of WORL wants authority to erect a directional antenna and use it in night operation. It also seeks a full-time power of 1000 watts and permission to change from its frequency of 920 kilocycles, now shared with other stations, to 1420 kilocycles. This new location would place it on the dial very close to Station WAAB.

According to William H. Eynon, manager of WORL, the station's local coverage both north and south would be improved by the new location, which is situated on marsh land on the new Concord Turnpike in Cambridge. The present studios at the Myles Standish Hotel, near Kenmore Square, would be maintained.

Incidentally, Mr. Eynon said that the station coverage and signal strength at the present Needham location has been improved by a new method of coupling the transmitting set to the antenna by a "shunt feed." WORL is getting close to maximum results from its present power by this improvement, Mr. Eynon believed.

* * *

As a candidate in New England for the 500,000-watt license, the most logical contender undoubtedly would be WBZ in Boston. It is heard practically all over New England with the exception of certain areas along the Long Island Sound in Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Reception along the Sound has been improved, however, by the addition of WEAN, Providence, and WICC, Bridgeport, to the NBC-Blue Network to which WBZ belongs. Under the ruling of the commission engineers, which would permit booster stations to have higher power, listeners in the neighborhood of Springfield, Mass., might expect to receive WBZA much better. WBZA also serves a considerable portion of the lower Champlain district of New York near Glens Falls, a region where reception would be improved if higher booster power should be allowed.

Reception of WBZ in Boston would also be considerably improved by stepping up its power. The Boston city area is subject to spotty reception of WBZ owing to the quirks of the transmitted waves among the higher buildings. Even in Cincinnati, it is understood that reception of WLW, which was not good even on WLW's power of 50,000 watts, has been considerably improved by the increase to 500,000 watts.

A. D. H.

Consumer Group Opens Campaign for Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 25—Distribution of gasoline, oil and canned goods by the Springfield Consumers' Co-operative will not begin until at least 400 members are enrolled and sufficient capital is in hand to enable gasoline to be bought in carload lots, leaders of the organization say.

About 250 persons are said to have signed membership cards, and efforts are being directed to the stimulating of interest in the undertaking.

Through the joint efforts of this organization and the Massachusetts State Division of University Extension a series of eight lectures on the co-operative movement is being given here. The opening lecture this week was delivered by Robert L. Smith, educational director of the Eastern Co-operative League of New York city.

Greenfield Co-operative Reports Business Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENFIELD, Mass., Jan. 25—The Greenfield Farmers' Co-operative Exchange did a business of $156,008.31 last year, an increase of $23,000 over 1935.

It now has a working capital of $37,039.67, as compared with $135 paid in by seven shareholders operations were started in 1918.

FRA Loans to Farmers of N.E. Total $2,614,027

Nearly 4000 hard-hit families in agricultural areas are afforded financial aid; $175,000 more is available for immediate loans in the six states

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 25—Quietly and if not as spectactularly as it has hastened aid to drought-stricken farmers of the Middle West and tackled the problems of southern tenancy, the Resettlement Administration has also been lending assistance to the hard-hit New England farmer. His need may not be so dramatic. He may have complained little, but nevertheless his name has been conspicuous on rural relief rolls.

Through its rural rehabilitation program, the Resettlement Administration has been working to ease the burden of the New England farmer whose financial difficulties have been induced by such causes as low crop prices, poor harvests, high cost of feed, loss of cows through health test, and whose farms have faced foreclosure through heavy mortgages and unpaid taxes.

$2,614,027 Loans

Throughout New England loans totaling $2,614,027 have been made to 3737 farm families. With these loans, made for the purchase of seed, feed and equipment, rent, food and clothing, these farmers, according to Dorothy M. Beck of New Haven, regional director, are definitely finding their way back to economic security. They are building up their net assets and making a greater annual income from their farms, insuring better living standards, she reports.

Allotments of funds received this month from Washington make $175,000 more available for immediate loans to be made up to Feb. 1. Maine farmers will receive $50,000; New Hampshire farmers, $15,000; Vermont farmers, $35,000; Massachusetts farmers, $35,000; Connecticut farmers, $25,000, and Rhode Island farmers, $15,000 of this apportionment.

These new funds will go to farmers whose applications have already been received, and for whom farm and home management plans already have been drawn up and approved. Other New England farmers who want loans in time for spring farming operations are urged by Mrs. Beck to present their applications at once, since before the Resettlement Administration advances a loan, a careful survey of the farmer's assets and needs must be made.

Appear Good Risks

Loans are made by the Resettlement Administration to farmers whose other credit sources have been exhausted, when examination shows that they appear to be good credit risks and that, with the receipt of a loan, they will be able to make their farms pay. The rural rehabilitation supervisor, who is himself a trained agriculturist, makes a complete appraisal of the applicant's situation in order to determine the economic soundness of his farm. He makes a report of the farmer's last year's business, a financial statement of his assets and his liabilities, a crop and livestock plan and a financial plan for the coming year.

It is because this work involves considerable time and study that farmers who hope to get spring loans should enter their applications promptly. These farm plans, and the accompanying agricultural guidance, Mrs. Beck emphasizes play as important a part in effecting successful rural rehabilitation, as do indeed the loans.

Max Garbish, fifth generation farmer of Hebron, Conn., is a typical example of the sort of New Englander whom the Resettlement Administration has helped by a rehabilitation loan. His farm plan was drawn up by Samuel Kostolefsky, rural rehabilitation supervisor of Norwich, Conn.

In Bad Repair

His farm property was in bad repair. His silo was so defective that he could not feed his 16 cows properly. His barn needed a new roof, and his one-story house was virtually dilapidated.

He now has a new silo, his barn has been repaired and his home has been converted into a neat little white cottage. Until he received his loan, he never had had money enough ahead to invest in any of the improvements which would make his house a home, and his farm buildings an efficient operating unit. He is shipping 120 quarts of milk daily to Hartford and making regular monthly repayments to the Resettlement Administration on his rehabilitation loan.

Just outside of Springfield, in Agawam, lives a Polish farmer, Stanley Krzykowski. High taxes combined with low milk prices and loss of part of his herd through a health test, had so drained his resources that his farm was about to be foreclosed. Before the farm plan was completed by James A. Ford, state rural rehabilitation supervisor of Amherst, extension of credit was secured and foreclosure averted. Mr. Krzykowski received a loan of $442. This enabled him to pay the taxes, which were in arrears on his property, and to buy cattle to increase his herd.

For the past six months he has been making regular monthly payments of $16 a month from his milk check to the Resettlement Administration. In addition, he has reduced his other debts by several hundred dollars.

Moved to Farm

The Ervin Goulds and their four children are another family whom a Resettlement loan and farm plan has helped. In 1929 Mr. Gould, who was a Providence meat salesman, lost his job and was unable to find any other employment. So he moved out to Killingly, Conn., to a farm which in his more prosperous days he had bought as a summer home, and set out to try to support himself and his family by farming.

Lack of equipment made it impossible for him to "get by," and when he made application to the Resettlement Administration for a loan, the rural rehabilitation supervisor found the family living on potatoes and apples which Gould had taken in payment for his services to neighboring farmers.

A loan made it possible for Mr. Gould to invest in poultry and chicken coops. A good carpenter, he built the hen houses himself out of second-hand lumber which he purchased for a small outlay. Today, with a flock of nearly a thousand chickens, the Goulds are deriving a steady income from their egg check. They have made substantial repayments on their loan, are completely rehabilitated on their farm and have no desire to return to the city.

Farmers receiving rehabilitation loans are given from two to five years to repay their loans at 5 per cent interest. A period usually of six months is allowed before first loan repayment is due, in order to allow farmers to get their farm plans in efficient operation.

That these repayments are being made at a rate of more than 100 per cent through advances before payment is due, is striking evidence, in Mrs. Beck's opinion, of the thrift and industry of farm families, many of whom a year ago had been forced to exist on relief. In New England repayments to date total $416,175.

In addition to making rehabilitation loans, the Resettlement Administration makes loans for co-operative and community services. Since much modern machinery and equipment is too costly for the farmer of limited means, farmers are banding together and buying tractors, sprayers, harvesting machinery, trucking equipment on a co-operative basis. One farmer becomes owner of the machinery, and his neighbors become his lessees, signing a written agreement to rent the equipment from him for a fixed fee. These fees help pay for the service during the period of the loan, for which $114,883 has been advanced.

Debt Adjustment

Farm debt adjustment has also played an important part in aiding the rehabilitation of many New England farmers. Debts totaling $4,030,588 have been scaled down $442,682. Through this service debtors and creditors have been brought together to discuss their mutual problems and arrive at adjustments which have prevented foreclosure, bankruptcy and destitution.

In instances of extreme emergency, grants for subsistence needs are made to farmers in great economic distress. These small grants serve to tide farm families over until farm plans can be satisfactorily drawn up and loans advanced. Grants totaling $61,574 have been made to 676 New England farm families.

As rapidly as farm families are paying off their loans and becoming financially re-established, they are again able to obtain credit from private and public agencies. They are no longer on relief, and likewise they require no further resettlement assistance.

Roger (Left) and James (Right) Gould, Sons of Ervin H. Gould of Killingly, Conn., Feeding the Chickens, Bought With an FRA Loan

Dorothy M. Beck of New Haven, Regional Director of the Federal Resettlement Administration for the 11 Northeastern States, Which Include New England

Photos Courtesy Resettlement Administration

Stanley Krzykowski, Polish Farmer of Agawam, Whose Farm Was Saved From Foreclosure by an FRA Loan

Harvard Offers New Scholarships In Regional Plan

Fifteen states, 10 of which are located in the Middle West, will be included in a national scholarship plan to be inaugurated at Harvard College this year. The fund has been made possible as the result of gifts to the university's 300th anniversary fund and will be conferred upon entering freshmen of outstanding ability and promise, according to an announcement by James B. Conant, president of the university.

The purpose of the new scholarship plan is "to open the door of opportunity for study at a great endowed university to more of the most promising youths from every part of the country," and "to strengthen the life of the university and increase the national scope of its usefulness."

The 15 states will comprise the initial national scholarship area. In them, Harvard has conducted successful experiments with prize fellowships during the past three years. Louisiana, New Mexico, California, Oregon and Washington are the new states being added to the plan. Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee have already been awarded trial fellowships in recent experiments by the university.

For Most Promising

Ten or more national scholarships will be offered for the coming year in the 10 states of the present midwestern prize fellowship area, with at least six more allotted to incoming freshmen residing and attending school in any of the five new states in the plan.

These scholarships will be awarded the most promising candidates, regardless of financial need. They carry a maximum stipend of $1000 for the first year and $1200 each year thereafter, sufficient to cover all the recipient's essential college expenses. A high honor record at Harvard will enable successful applicants to retain the scholarships throughout their college course.

Bronson Cutting Fund

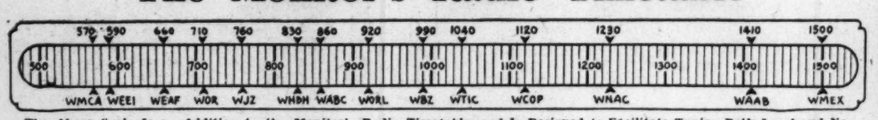
A fund in memory of the late United States Senator Bronson M. Cutting, a Harvard graduate, giving preference to applicants from New Mexico, made possible the inclusion of that State on the list. Similar donations were made by other interested patrons for California and Louisiana.

As additional funds become available for the purpose, it is expected that the plan will be extended to all other states. This is said to be one of the first instances of a large university basing its scholarship awards on a nation-wide scale.

Leader in Blueberries

Washington County, in Maine, is the world's largest producer of blueberries.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Children's program	"The Monitor Views the News"	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:15 Children's Corner	Rhythm Makers	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30 Doris Kerr, songs	"The Singing Lady": songs	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45 "The Checker Board"	"The Old Homestead": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Jack Onslow's baseball school
6:00 News; sports review	News; Little Show; orchestra;	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15 "News of Youth" sketch	Collegians; soloist	Jackie Duggan; organist	Dinner concert
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert
6:45 "Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Talk; Fisher's Orchestra	Sports reports
7:00 Reader and orchestra	Mary Small, songs	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Popeye, the Sailor": sketch	Comedy and music	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Dave Schooler's Orchestra
7:30 Ray Heatherton, songs	"Lum and Abner": sketch	"Listen to This": soloists;	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45 Beske Carter, commentator	Network vocal recital	drama; orchestra	"Shadows of the Past"
8:00 Horace Heidt's Brigadiers;	Helen Hayes in "Bambi";	"Fibber McGee and Molly,"	Hudson-De Lange Orchestra
8:15 soloists; orchestra	Mark Warnow's Orchestra	comedy; Weems's Orchestra	Red Nichols's Orchestra
8:30 Pick and Pat; Landt Trio	Greater Boston Community	Margaret Speaks, soprano;	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
8:45 & White; Kreuger's Orch.	Fund program; talks; Bos-	chorus; orchestra	Rudy Bundys Orchestra
9:00 Radio Theater; Jeannette	ton Symphony Orchestra,	"20,000 Years in Sing Sing";	"For Men Only": sketch
9:15 MacDonald in "Tonight or	Serge Koussevitzky, con.	dramatic sketch	"For Men Only": sketch
9:30 Never"; other players;	Jack Pearl; Morton Bowe;	Richard Himber's Orchestra;	"Rendezvous"; symphonic and
9:45 orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra	Stuart Allen, tenor	choral music; soloists
10:00 Wayne King's Orchestra	"Good Times Society"; all-	Lullaby Lady; male quartet;	"Famous Jury Trials": sketch
10:15 Wayne King's Orchestra	Negro variety program	vocal trio; orchestra	"Famous Jury Trials": sketch
10:30 Addresses, President Roose-	Addresses, President Roosevelt	Ray Block's Orchestra; solo-	Addresses, President Roosevelt
10:45 velt and others; music	and others; music	ists; male chorus	and others; music
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; reports	Yankee News Service	"Pageant of Melody"
11:15 Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	"Romance, Inc.": sketch	Joe Smith's Orchestra	"Pageant of Melody"
11:30 Isham Jones's Orchestra	Phil Levant's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Benny Meroff's Orchestra
11:45 Isham Jones's Orchestra	Earl Hines's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Benny Meroff's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Dear Columbia"; network feature program.
11:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "David Harum"; sketch.
11:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Personal Column of the Air."
11:30 WNAC (WEAF — National), "The Mystery Chef"; cooking talk.
11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, Gospel singer.
11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver."
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; talk, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; soloists; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
1:45 WNAC, Josef Zimbler String Quartet.
2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air: music.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.
3:30 WAAB, New England Conservatory of Music presents vocal and piano recital.
3:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Have You Heard?": sketch.
4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
4:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Talk from Paris, Captain Molyneux, couturier, "Today Along the Rue de la Paix."
4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Follow the Moon"; serial drama.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."
7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Hendrik Willem Van Loon, talk.
7:45 W1XAL (6.04mc), "The Camera Workshop."
8:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Dude Ranch"; sketch; soloists; narrator.
8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Music Hall: guest soloists; regular soloists; orchestra.
8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Leo Reisman's Orchestra; soloists; vocal groups; speakers.
8:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Music for Today"; soloists; orchestra.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Welcome Valley," with Edgar Guest; orchestra; sketch.
8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Al Jolson; Sid Silvers; Martha Raye; Victor Young's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ben Bernie's Orchestra; Ethel Waters, soloist.
9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Al Pearce's Gang; variety; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Sidewalk Interviews"; Wallace Butterworth and Parks Johnson.
9:15 W1XAL (6.04mc), "The Pan-American Nations."
9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fred Astaire; Charles Butterworth, comedian; Conrad Thibault, baritone; Francia White, soprano; Trudy Woods, soprano; Johnny Green's Orchestra.
9:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Jack Oakie's College"; Block and Sully; "Professor" Wildhack; Dorothy Lamour; glee club; Benny Goodman's Orchestra; Georgie Stoll's Orchestra.
9:45 WAAB, Third period, Bruins-Rangers hockey game, by Frank Ryan.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Concert band, Frank Simon, conductor; sketch.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Rip Van Winkle"; sketch.
10:45 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Mark Warnow's Orchestra.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

ONE CASTLE: *NOT for rent!*

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Listed Stock Quotations

Most Stocks Regain Ground Lost in Early Hours; Trading Slow

Commodity and Money Markets

Adverse Factors Cause Hesitation In Stock Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—With flood damages growing more serious and strikes still clouding automotive skies, buying forces were notably timid in today's stock market, and prices, on the whole, leaned backward.

The American Iron & Steel Institute estimated this week's mill operations would be off 2.7 points under last week's rate, due to high-water shutdowns. Most steel shares, however, about held their own as many centers were operating at recovery peak levels.

Early declines of fractions to 2 points were canceled near the final hour, but the trading pace was unusually slow. An assortment of specialties pushed forward. Transfers approximated 2,350,000 shares.

Conspicuous on the downturn were Consolidated Edison, Electric Power & Light, American Water Works, Anaconda, Kennecott, du Pont, Goodyear, U. S. Rubber, Standard Gas, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific and N. Y. Central.

Unchanged to a shade lower were United States Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Baltime & Ohio, Nash-Kelvinator, General Electric, Johns-Manville and American Radiator.

Improvement was shown by American Telephone, Western Union, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Long-Bell Lumber, American Encaustic Tiling, Penn-Dixie, Lone Star Cement, South American Gold & Platinum, Warren Bros., Remington Rand, Petroleum Corp., Standard Oil of N. J., Superior Oil and Sparks-Withington.

Lowering trends ruled the bond market today as speculative rails reacted major fractions to a point.

Other portions of the domestic corporate list moved off sympathetically and U. S. Governments continued their downward course of the past several weeks, although setbacks of the latter were minor in late the morning.

In the carrier department, the widest losers included Missouri Pacific 5s F, Frisco 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, North Western 4¾s and Erie 5s. Higher a major fraction were New Haven 6s.

Domestic utility loans were rather inconspicuous, but bonds of concerns with properties elsewhere worked upward. Abitibi 5s improved a bit and International Telephone 5s advanced fractionally.

Foreign bonds moved sluggishly with little choice between gains and losses.

Wall Street circles were inclined to blame the raging floods of the Middle West for the withdrawal of support from railroad and utility obligations. The first instance of rail interference, they pointed out, occurred today when the Chesapeake & Ohio was forced to route southern division trains over its northern lines. Virtually all trunk lines would suffer congestion should the Baltimore & Ohio and other systems be forced to re-route.

Boston Stocks

Jan. 25, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Close
..	Alles & Fisher	4	4	4	4¼
..	Am Pneumt	2	2	2	2
..	Am Pneumt pf	5½	5½	5½	5½
..	Am Pneumt 1st pf	28	28	28	28¼
8.50	Bos & Albany	146	145	146	146
5.00	Bos Elevated	66⅞	66½	66⅞	66½
2.00b	Bos Her-Trav	29	29	29	29
..	Bos & Me pr pf	40	40	40	40¼
..	Bos & Me A pf	12	12	12	14
..	Bos & Me 1st A pf	16	15	15	16
..	Bos & Me 1st B pf	17¾	17¾	17¾	18
..	Bos & Me 1st D pf	20	19	19	20
..	Cooper Range	15	14¼	14¼	14¾
..	East Gas & Fuel	9	9	9	9¾
6.00	East Gas & F pf	67½	67	67	68½
4.50	East Gas&F pr pf	77	77	77	77
..	East Mass St Ry	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
..	Eastern SS	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	11
8.00	Edison Elec	157½	156½	156½	157⅞
1.00b	Employer's Group	24	24	24	24
2.50a	First Nat Stores	49½	49¼	49¼	49½
..	4.8a General Capital	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
..	Georgian A pf	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
..	Gilchrist	14¾	14¼	14¼	14¼
..	Hath Mak A	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
..	Isle Royale	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
..	Mass Util Assoc	2¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
1.50a	Mer	5	5	5	5¼
..	Narr Rac A	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¼
..	Nat Service Trvl	1	1	1	1
..	Nonquitt	1	1	1	1
3.50a	Old Colony	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	26
..	Quincy Min	8	8¼	8¼	9
..	Reece Folding M	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
..	Shawmut Assoc	16	15⅞	16	15¾
..	Suburb Elec	2½	2½	2½	2½
..	Swift Gas L & M	35c	35c	35c	40c
..	Test Corp	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
2.00b	Tott Shoe M	95¾	95¼	95¾	95½
1.50	Tott Shoe M pf	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
..	Utah Apex	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
..	Utah M & T	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
..	Warren Bros	12⅛	11¾	12	11¾

a—Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b—Exclusive of extras.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May	1.28	1.28⅛	1.28	1.28⅜	+ ⅜
July	1.12⅛	1.13¾	1.12⅛	1.13⅜	+ ⅜
Sept.	1.09¼	1.10	1.09	1.09⅝	+ ⅜

Corn

May	1.08¾	1.09½	1.08¼	1.09	+ ½
July	1.04½	1.05	1.04¼	1.04½	+ ¼
Sept.	1.00	1.00⅝	.99¾	1.00	— ⅛

Oats

May	.50¾	.50⅞	.50	.50⅜	+ ⅛
July	.45	.45	.44¼	.44⅞	+ ⅛
Sept.	.42¼	.42¼	.41⅜	.42⅛	+ ⅛

Rye

May	1.08¼	1.10¼	1.08¼	1.09⅜	+.01⅜
July	1.01	1.01½	.99⅛	1.01	+.01¼
Sept.	.92	.92½	.91¾	.92⅜	+.01⅛

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	1.22¼	1.21	1.22	+ ⅞
July	1.18½	1.17⅛	1.18¼	+.01¼
October	1.07⅝	1.06⅜	1.07¼	+.01⅛

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
March	12.45	12.48	12.43	12.48	—
May	12.30	12.35	12.29	12.35	+.02
July	12.17	12.20	12.15	12.19	+.01
October	11.76	11.76	11.73	11.73	—.04
December	11.74	11.75	11.73	11.73	—.05

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	6.91	6.91	6.91	6.91	—.03
March	6.89	6.89	6.87	6.88	—.03
May	6.86	6.87	6.85	6.86	—.03
July	6.79	6.79	6.78	6.78	—.03

Wool Top Futures

YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—Wool top fu- new contract) closed barely steady, .0 lower.

	High	Low	Last
February	118.0	118.0	117.0b
May	114.5	114.0	113.0b
July	112.5	112.5	112.0b
October	113.0	113.0	112.0b

bBid.

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
March	15.10	15.10	15.10	15.10	
June	15.40	15.47	15.40	15.47+	.04
Sept.	15.60	15.74	15.60	15.70+	.04

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Jan. 25	Last Jan. 23
74⅝	50	Acme Steel (4)	65	65	65	65½
15⅞	9⅝	Adams Express (.85b)	18½	17⅞	18½	18½
38¾	17⅞	Adams Millis (1¼b)	26½	26½	26½	26½
21½	1½	Advance Rumely	4¼	4	4¼	4¼
84½	54	Air Reduction (1†)	77½	77	77	78
6¾	3	Airway Elec App	5¼	4½	5	4⅝
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.80†)	15½	14¾	14⅝	14⅞
8½	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4¼	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
61½	12⅝	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	48⅝	48	48	48
84½	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	44	43½	43½	
40⅝	26⅛	Allegheny Steel (1.65)	38	37½	38	38
246	157	Allied Chem (6)	236	236	236	237½
34	23	Allied Mills (½b)	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	
20½	6¾	AlliedStores	17¼	16⅞	17¼	17¼
90	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	82⅜	82	82½	
81	35⅜	Allis Chalmers (1½†)	83	81	81¾	82½
34½	19¾	Alpha Port Chem (1)	36⅞	36	36⅞	36⅛
5¾	4	Amal Leather	7½	7½	7½	7⅞
39¼	31¾	Amal Leather pf (3)	45½	45	45	47
125½	75	Amerada (3)	107	107¼	107¾	109¼
89	49	Am Ag Ch Del (4b)	97½	97	97½	100
56½	38	Am Bank Note (1†)	40½	40⅝	40½	40½
73	65	Am Bank Note pf (3)	72	72	73	72
70½	40	Am Brake S&F (2†)	70½	70	70	
137½	110	Am Can (4†)	113	112⅜	112⅜	112¾
60½	30	Am Car & Fdry	63	62½	62¾	63½
78¼	31	Am Chain (1b)	77½	77	77	77¾
120¼	111	Am Chain pf (5)	115	115	115	
36⅝	27	Am Coal (4)	29	29	29	
16¼	7½	Am Colortype	16	14½	14½	
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	32	31½	31½	32½
8⅝	3½	Am Encaustic T	11⅞	11¼	11⅛	9⅞
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	13	12¼	12¼	13¼
60⅜	79⅜	Am & For Pow pf	65	64½	65	66½
58½	25	Am & For Pow 6	56	55½	55½	
22⅛	12	Am & For Pow 3pf	35¾	35	35	37⅜
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	19¾	19½	19½	19½
88⅜	45⅝	Am Hide & L	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅝
46	31¾	Am Hide & L pf (3)	44	42½	42½	45¼
51⅞	37	Am Home Pr (2.40†)	49¾	49½	49⅝	50
4⅝	2⅛	Am Ice	4½	3¾	3¾	4⅛
24	16½	Am Ice pf (2)	25¾	25½	25¼	25
15¼	9¾	Am International (.40b)	15⅞	15¼	15¼	15⅝
48⅜	23½	Am Locomotive	50½	48½	50½	48½
122½	66	Am Loco pf (3)	118¼	118	118¼	118¼
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.60)	13	12¾	12¾	12⅝
54⅞	27	Am Metal	61½	60½	61½	61½
147¾	74½	Am Power & Lt	146	144½	144½	147¾
74½	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	69¼	68½	68½	68¼
87½	43	Am P&L pf% pf (6)	83	83	83	83½
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator (.60†)	28	26¾	26	27
37	23¼	Am Rolling Mill (1.20†)	34½	34	34	35
28¾	18	Am Seating vtc (2½b)	25¾	25¼	25¼	25⅝
45⅛	25¾	Am Shipbuilding (2)	42	42	42	42
103	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (3)	95¼	94⅝	95¼	95¾
152⅛	136½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	152½	152½	152½	152
108½	104	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	106	106	105½	106
14⅝	7¾	Am Snuff pf (6)	146	146	146	
64	20½	Am Steel Fdries (1b)	69⅜	68¾	69½	70½
145½	107¾	Am Steel F pf (7)	114½	114¼	114½	
36	24½	Am Stores (2)	26¼	26½	26¼	26
63⅝	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	54	54	54	54¼
40⅝	26⅛	Am Sum Tobacco (1†)	25⅞	25	25⅞	25
190⅛	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	185¼	182⅞	184½	183⅝
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	97¾	97¼	97½	97½
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	99¼	98	99	97¾
150	136	Am Tobacco pf (6)	150	150	150	
18	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs (1h)	13¼	13⅛	13⅜	13½
27¾	19½	Am Wat W & E (.40b)	27¾	26¾	26¾	27¼
11½	7⅜	Am Woolen	14½	13¾	13⅞	14
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (4b)	75⅞	75	75⅞	75¾
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
10	4½	Am Wr P pf (h)	9¾	8¾	8¾	8⅝
50	24	Am Zinc Lead&S	8¾	8	8¼	8¾
50	24	Am Zinc pr pf	51½	51¼	51¼	51¼
55⅜	28	Anaconda Cop (1†)	54	53½	53½	54½
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	23½	22½	22½	23½
111	97	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	107¾	107¾	107¾	108
3	3	A P W Paper	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅞
50	37	Archer Daniels (2†)	43½	42¾	43½	42½
7⅜	4⅝	Armour Ill	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9½
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	89	88	89	89½
128	104	Armour Ill pf (6)	110½	110½	110½	
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1⅛§†)	62¼	60	60	
18⅝	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	14¾	14½	14½	14¾
27⅞	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	21⅛	20½	20½	21⅛
38½	59	Atchison T&SF (2b)	75	74	74	74⅝
107	40¾	Atchison pf (5)	102½	102½	102½	102⅞
49	21⅝	Atl Coast Line (1b)	46⅜	45¼	45½	46¾
13½	11	Atl Gulf & W I	27	27	27	
34¾	13½	Atl Gulf&WI pf (3b)	42¼	42½	42¼	42½
35½	26⅝	Atl Refining (1†)	35⅞	35¼	35¼	35⅝
118	104	Atl Refining pf (4)	114	114	114	115
84	48	Atlas Powder (2†)	80¾	80¾	80¾	81½
20⅝	14	Atlas Tack (1)	17¾	17¼	17¾	17¾
54¼	26⅝	Auburn Auto	32	31½	31½	32
10⅛	8⅜	Austin Nichols	8⅛	8	8	
46½	29½	Austin Nichols A	42½	42½	42½	41
7¾	4⅝	Aviation Corp Del	8¾	8½	8⅝	8½

—B—

11¾	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	9¾	9½	9½	9½
9⅞	2⅜	Baldwin L pf (h)	36¾	36¼	36¾	
9⅞	2⅜	Baldwin Asd (h)	8½	8¼	8¼	8¾
26½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	22⅞	22	22¼	22¼
41½	27	Balt & Ohio pf	36¼	36¼	36¼	36⅜
49⅛	39	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	41	41	41	42
106	105	Bangor & A pf (5)	105¾	106¾	105¾	105½
38½	21	Barber Co (¾b)	38⅛	37¾	37¾	38½
28⅜	13¼	Barker Bros	30½	30½	30½	31¾
28¼	15	Barnsdall A (10b)	34¾	33¾	33¾	34½
22¼	16⅜	Baruk Cigar (¾)	19⅝	19	19¼	19¼
42	41¾	Barker Bro pf (h)	41¼	41	41	41¼
28⅜	18	Beatrice Cream (1)	26⅜	26	26	
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14⅜
32⅜	21⅜	Bendix Aviation (1½b)	27¾	27¼	27¾	27¾
72	4	Best & Co (2½)	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57
77¾	45¾	Beth Steel (1½b)	79⅛	78	78	78½
20	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	19⅝	19½	19½	19⅝
135½	107½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	126	126	126	
74¼	18¼	Black & Decker (1¼)	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
24⅞	14½	Blaw Knox (.80)	25¾	24¾	25¼	25½
37⅞	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	36⅜	35½	35½	36
63½	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	45	44½	45	44⅞
47	39	Bon Ami (.62½a)	44¾	43½	44	44⅜
24½	7½	Borden (1.60)	27	27	27	26¾
90¼	64	Borg Warner (4)	80½	80	80½	80
11½	6	Boston & Maine	8½	8½	8½	8¾
8½	1⅛	Botany A pf (h)	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
16⅞	12¼	Bridgeport Brass (.40†)	14⅝	13⅞	14	13¾
69	47	Briggs & Strat (3)	48	48	48	48½
58¼	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (4)	50¾	50¾	50¾	50
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	8¾	7¼	7¼	7½
51½	33	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	35¾	35¼	35¼	35⅝
57	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	50¼	50	50	
72¼	8½	Brunswick Balke	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	23¼
21¾	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	22½	21¾	22⅜	22¼
15⅞	9¼	Budd Mfg	13½	13	13¼	13⅜
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel (.20b)	10¾	10½	10½	10¾
34½	23¾	Bullard (1¾b)	42½	41¾	42½	42¼
59⅝	11½	Bulova Watch	57¾	57	57¾	57¼
34⅛	25	Burroughs Add (.60†)	34	33⅞	34	34
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	9¼	9¼	9¾	9½
33¼	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	31	31	31	
31¾	14⅛	Bush T Bldgs pf ct (h)	34½	32¾	34	32
16¼	7⅜	Butler (.60b)	15½	14	14⅞	14
33¼	29⅜	Butler pf (1½)	31	29¾	31	30
6⅝	2¾	Butte Cop & Zinc (.05b)	7¼	7	7⅛	7⅛
29⅛	16½	Byers	31¼	31⅛	31¼	31⅛
88½	54⅜	Byers pf	89	88½	88½	89
33¾	22	Byron Jackson (1†)	78⅝	78½	78½	78⅞

—C—

48¾	30¼	Calif Packing (2)	43¾	42¾	43½	43¾
3	⅝	Callahan Z & L	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
16½	6	Calumet & Hecla (¾b)	18½	17⅛	17⅜	17½
40	30	Campbell Wy&C (1†)	33¾	33⅛	33⅜	33¼
30⅜	10⅜	Canada Dry	30¾	30¼	30¼	31
60	54	Canada South'n (3)	60¾	60¾	60¾	
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	15¾
68¾	37	Cannon Mills (4b)	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60
18	12¾	Capital Admin (1b)	17½	17½	17½	17½
103¾	97	Car C&C pf (5)	104½	104½	104½	104
9¾	6¾	Carriers Gen (.35a)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
186	92½	Case Thresh (4)	159¼	158¼	158½	159
143	116	Case Thresh pf (7)	129	128	129	129
91	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2*)	98	97¾	97¾	98
32¾	21¾	Celanese Corp (1½b)	30⅝	29½	29½	30¾
39⅞	19	Celotex Co	39	38¾	39	
86	54	Celotex Co pf (5g)	81¾	81½	81¾	
37½	25¾	Central Aguirre (1½§†)	35	35	35	35½
9⅛	6⅜	Central Foundry	11¼	10⅞	11	11⅛
57	35	Central RR of NJ	40	40	40	
23½	23½	Cen Violeta Sugar	21¼	21¼	21¼	22
12	6½	Century Ribbon (.10a)	11¼	11¼	11¼	
74	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	68¾	68¼	68¼	
19¼	8¼	Certain-Teed	19¾	19	19¼	19⅜
72½	57½	Certain-Teed pf (6)	75	74½	74⅝	74
38⅜	19	Champion P & F (1)	50½	49	49	51¾
100	59	Sheagreave Corp (3)	89¾	89¾	89¾	
77¾	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80†)	66⅞	66⅛	66½	66⅛
3¼	1⅛	Chi & E Ill (h)	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
8⅜	2½	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	11¼	10¾	11	11
2⅜	1¼	Chi & Gt West (h)	3¼	3	3	3⅛
14⅝	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	16⅜
33⅞	25⅜	Chi Mail Order (1½†)	31½	31½	31½	31½
2⅞	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
5⅞	2⅛	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
4⅞	2½	Chi G N western (h)	4⅝	4	4	4⅜
12⅝	6¾	Chi & N'west pf (h)	14	13¾	13¾	14
24⅞	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	30¼	29¾	30¼	30½
65½	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf (3½§g)	70	69½	69½	70
8	3¼	Chi RI&P 5% (h)	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	7
3	1½	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
32⅝	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	26¼	26¼	26¼	
30¼	17⅜	Chicksaha Cot O	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	21
14⅜	7	Childs Company	14⅜	13¼	14	13¾
122¼	85½	Chrysler (12b)	122¼	121⅜	121⅝	122⅝
23	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	19⅞	19¾	19¾	19¾
89¾	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	85½	84¼	85¼	
13½	4¾	City Stores	10¾	9⅞	10¼	10⅜
46¼	23¾	Clark Equipment (1.60†)	36	35½	35⅝	36
111¾	107¼	Cleve El I pf (4½)	110	110	110	
47½	33	Cleve Graph Br (2)	37½	37	37½	37½
77¼	48	Cluett Peabody (3)	89¼	89	89¼	
134	84	Coca Cola (2*)	132	132	132	
58	55⅜	Coa Cola A (3)	57½	57½	57½	
21¼	13	Colgate-Palm-P (1§†)	20½	20	20	20¼
66⅜	39½	Collins & Aikman (2†)	58¾	58½	58¾	58¾
48	28¼	Colo Fuel & Iron	45½	45½	45½	46¾
37⅜	19⅛	Colo & So 1pf	29	28	28	28
36	16	Colo & So 2pf	29	29	29	
23¾	14	Columbia Gas (.40b)	18⅝	18¼	18¼	18¾
108¾	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	105¾	106¾	105¾	
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1†)	38	37½	37½	37⅞
54⅜	44	Comm Credit (4†)	47⅛	46⅞	47⅛	46⅞
128	100½	Comm Credit pf (4¼)	112½	112½	112½	111
91¾	55	Comm Inv Tr (4†)	80	76½	80	76½
123	110¾	Comm I Tr cv pf (6)	117	116½	117	
136	97	Comm I Tr pf (4¼)	130	130	130	
24⅜	14	Comm Solvents (.80†)	20½	19⅜	19⅜	20⅜
5½	2¼	Comwith & So	3¾	3¼	3½	3⅜
82	59¼	Comwith & S pf (3)	70¾	69⅝	69⅝	71⅜
15½	7	Conde Nast Pub	16½	16	16⅜	15½
44½	30⅜	Congoleum Nairn (1.60†)	40¾	39¾	40	40
19¾	8	Consol Cigar	17¾	17¼	17¾	
9¼	2	Consol Coal vtc	8⅞	8½	8⅞	8¾
37⅝	12¼	Consol Coal pf vtc	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¾
7¾	4	Consol Film Ind	5½	5	5½	5¾
20⅛	15½	Consol Film I pf (2g)	17⅞	17½	17⅝	17⅞
49⅝	27¼	Consol Ed NY (2†)	48	47½	47½	49⅞
106	102	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	107	106½	106½	106¾
9⅝	3½	Consol Laundries	11½	11½	11½	11½
17¼	11½	Consol Oil (.80)	16½	16¼	16½	16½
1⅝	⅝	Consol Textile (h)	1¼	1	1¼	1¼
25⅝	15⅝	Container n (1.20)	28⅝	28½	28⅝	29
35⅝	10⅝	Cont Baking A	35½	34½	34½	35½
4	1⅝	Cont Baking B	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4¾
109	67¼	Cont Baking pf (8)	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
87½	63¼	Cont Can (3†)	85½	84½	84½	85¼
24⅝	17½	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	25¾	25½	25½	25⅝
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.60†)	42½	42	42½	42½
4	2¾	Cont Motors	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3½
44⅞	28¼	Cont Oil (1†)	44¼	43½	44	44½
24	25	Cont Steel (1)	31½	30¼	30¾	31½
69½	50½	Corn Exchange (3)	72¾	69½	72	70
82½	63¾	Corn Products (3†)	78¼	76¼	76½	69¾
7⅝	4	Coty	8	7¾	7⅞	8
30½	24	Crane Co	33	31¾	31⅞	33
38⅝	25	Cream of Wheat (2†)	36⅝	36¼	36⅝	
35⅝	15¾	Crosley Radio (1¼b)	23½	21¾	22⅞	23½
81½	43⅝	Crown Cork & S (2)	81½	80¾	80¾	82½
48¾	44	Crown Cork pf xw (2½)	48¼	45½	45⅝	
116	102	Crown W Pap Inf (1¾)	110	110	110	
19⅛	7⅛	Crown Zeller vtc	23⅝	22½	22¾	23⅝

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Jan. 25	Last Jan. 23
58¾	28	Crucible Steel	58	57½	57¼	58¼
3⅝	1¼	Cuba Co	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
20	9	Cuba Rr pf	14½	14¼	14½	15¼
14¼	6½	Cuban Am Sug	12¼	12⅛	12¼	13½
129	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	116	116	116	
44½	35½	Cudah

Business and Industry

Motor Strike No Deterrent to Gain in Steel Operations

Commerce and Finance

Substantial Drop In Wheat Prices During Past Week

Weekly Grain Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Heavy liquidation of long lines of wheat, with professional selling following the line of least resistance, caused a big decline in wheat prices the past week.

The general demand was slow, the subsidence of war fears abroad removing one element of support, while the sharp increase in southern hemisphere shipments had a depressing effect on sentiment, although it is generally known that early season sales of Plate wheat have been abnormally large. In this country, Canada and England the slow flour demand has been a check on buying.

News Is Bullish

Except for a substantial increase in on-passage stocks which is always inevitable as the southern growers put their wheat afloat, the statistical news developments have been bullish. Argentina, due to the urgent demand for prompt shipment wheat, has rapidly enlarged its loadings, and clearances the past week were 7,695,000 bu., with 3,741,000 bu. exported from Australia. It is estimated that Italy alone has bought 50,000,000 bu. of Plate wheat, and now Germany is dickering for large quantities on a barter arrangement. Brazil normally takes 40,000,000 bu. from Argentina, so the balance remaining for other countries is placed at only 48,000,000 bu.

Canadian export sales are having a seasonal lag, while the cheap southern hemisphere wheat is being placed, but Canadian total surplus for export is now placed at only 103,250,000 bu. The final Canadian crop estimate indicated a total crop of 229,000,000 bu., and country marketings Jan. 15 were 40,000,000 bu. less than a year ago.

Domestic cash trade is slow, and the indifference of flour buyers has continued longer than expected, and with prices for wheat about 10c off from the top, there are some symptoms of more active mill buying of wheat. Visible stocks continue to decrease rapidly, and cash premiums for wheat hold strong.

General precipitation over the winter wheat belt occurred the past week, but in the west end of the belt it was extremely light, and the subsoil situation in the west is still unfavorable.

Corn Works Lower

Corn worked lower, but met more buying resistance than did wheat and other grains. Except on the recent rallies farm sales have been light, and bookings by Chicago houses have been meager while shipping sales showed a quite unexpected improvement.

Truckers are still doing a big business in moving corn from surplus areas to less favored sections. Visible increases have not been as large as expected. Argentina continues to ship corn to this country freely with 2,220,000 bushel out of total exports of 9,158,00 bushel being destined to this country.

A decline of 5 cents from the recent high occurred in oats, with long liquidation gaining in volume as prices declined. Weakness in wheat was a factor in limiting the demand at a time when support was needed. While prices have declined there has been no change in general conditions. Light farm stocks of oats are reflected in a small movement and substantial weekly decreases in visible stocks. Farm consumption is reported heavy owing to relatively low prices for this grain.

Rye has been under pressure most of the week. Soy beans sold off a little and present prices are said to be too high to give processors much, if any, profit.

Big Chicago Utility Authorized to Take Over Three Concerns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The amalgamation of the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, the Western United Gas and Electric Company and the Illinois Northern Utilities Company with Commonwealth Edison Company, seems assured since the directors of Edison have authorized the directors to take the steps necessary for the union of the four large companies.

These companies will retain their corporate and physical identity and will function as wholly owned subsidiaries of Commonwealth Edison.

This is one of the largest financial operations in Chicago's history. The resolutions ratified by stockholders to carry out the union provide for the following:

1. To double the present common stock capitalization, changing the number of shares from 2,000,000 of $100 par value to 16,000,000 shares of $25 par each.

2. Acquisition of the common and preferred shares of Public Service Company of Northern Illinois. The common is to be acquired through exchange of Edison shares and the preferred either by an exchange or for cash.

3. Exchange of Edison shares for the preferred stocks of Illinois Northern Utilities and Western United.

4. Issuance of convertible debentures of the Edison company up to $130,000,000.

Krupp's Steel Works Pays First Dividend in Years

BERLIN (AP)—Reflecting the increase in the Reich's armaments, the famous Krupp's Steel Works has declared a dividend of four per cent, the first in 14 years.

The report of Friedrich Krupp Aktiengesellschaft for the year ended Sept. 30 showed a profit equivalent to $5,788,800 compared with $4,154,000 the previous year. A sum equal to $1,600,000 was set aside as a "special reserve for the fulfillment of obligations arising from Chancellor Hitler's four-year plan."

Monitor Weekly Index Shows Moderate Rise in Business

Advances in two of the components of The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general activity resulted in a moderate net gain during the week ended Jan. 16. The index rose from 99.0 on Jan. 9 to 99.7 on Jan. 16, and compared with 82.3 on Jan. 18, 1936.

Electric power production made a further gain, contrary to seasonal expectations and despite curtailed operations in the automobile industry. Output was reported at 2,264,125,000 kilowatt hours for the week ended Jan. 16, the third highest weekly total on record. This compared with 2,244,030,000 in the preceding week and 1,949,676,000 a year ago.

The third component of the index, miscellaneous freight car loadings, eased slightly during the week, totaling 275,046 cars as against 275,148 cars the week before. This conformed so nearly to the sidewise seasonal movement that the adjusted index remained unchanged. In the corresponding week a year ago, miscellaneous loadings filled 229,904 cars.

Reports for other industries which have indirect representation in the index were favorable in the main.

The schedule for steel ingot production during the past week reached a new high for the recovery movement. Continuation of the automobile strikes was the only unfavorable factor in the industry, Iron Age reported.

Although retail trade has been retarded somewhat by continuation of advance weather and by uneasiness over the strikes and flood dangers, gains over a year ago were reported in most areas.

Textile mills continued active with operations in cotton goods lines at an exceptionally high rate. Some orders from automobile companies have been held up but have not as yet become an important factor.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components, which are adjusted for seasonal variation and long term trend:

	Jan. 16* 1937	Jan. 9 1937	Jan. 19 1936
Combined index	99.7	99.0	82.3
Bk debits outside N. Y. C	90.4	90.1	78.8
Elec power prod	100.2	99.0	91.4
Misc car loadings	107.9	107.9	85.0

*Preliminary.

Economics in the News

(Continued from Page 1)

recently described what he found in Denmark. I take his account from "International Affairs."

> Under this (the Danish-British) agreement Great Britain agrees to buy a certain quota of Danish bacon, but in return Denmark has been obliged to establish an import control, the purpose of which is to increase purchases of British goods.
>
> A Dane, for example, wishing to buy a Ford car will go to the import control authorities for a permit, but he may be told that no further American permits are available. If he wishes, however, to buy a British car, a permit will be issued.
>
> Now the British car may be more expensive and less suitable to the needs of the purchaser than the Ford; but under the existing system he has no choice in the matter except to go without.

The results of such exclusiveness are thus two: they discriminate aganst thrd parties and by so doing they contribute to world disharmony. There is a third result, viz, they retard world trade. Britain's agreements are responsible for an increase in their trade, but only at the expense of other countries. In other words, they do not add to the quantum of world trade, but merely switch it. Mr. Runciman himself in the House of Commons on July 15 last year said:

> "His Majesty's Government believe that payments can only be made to balance by artificial means at a lower level of trade all around."
>
> "The League's 'World Economic Survey' says that exclusive arrangements strike 'a new blow' at world trade." In a recent editorial the London Times referred to the "cramping effects of bilateralism." Of course; it is plain that third parties are not going to be encouraged to trade with parties which are discriminating against them.

* * *

However, except for the League, these commentators in the same breath back the exclusive trade agreement policy pursued by Britain. Why this paradox? Mr. Runciman says "self-defense." The Barclay Bank head, Edwin Fisher, in the annual address reported on the financial page on Friday, after making the usual acknowledgment that Britain's policy "may not be an ideal method," remarked "it has proved useful, and in the absence of a better way, cannot be discarded."

Self-defense! Is not the freeing of the world from its present tangle of "cramping" restrictions against trading—i. e., living together—the best defense? War is a danger today chiefly because nations are in danger of economic suffocation. Mr. Fisher acknowledged that "the special agreements" negotiated by the United States had proved beneficial, but limited. The prime limitation is provided by the rival commercial policy of Great Britain. It is a limitation, moreover, upon the contribution to world peacemaking of the nation that is far enough removed from fear to be able to resist the pressures of immediate necessities, namely, the United States.

Steel Operations Rise 1 Point To 80 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Proof of the small effect of the strike in the General Motors' plants is found in the scale of operations by steelmakers, which shows an increase of one point over the preceding week, to 80 per cent of mill capacity, says the magazine Steel.

Although, continues the report, implications of the strike may carry a threat to the steel industry, actual effects at the moment cause little disturbance. With heavy backlogs of orders for all forms of steel, producers find delay in shipments to the motor producer allows better delivery to other users.

"It has been estimated," says the report, "that General Motors Corporation usually consumes about 4½ per cent of all finished steel produced in this country. Current loss of tonnage by the strike is somewhat less than this proportion as some partsmakers are continuing production for stock.

Auto Output Drops

"Operations in Chicago, eastern Pennsylvania, Buffalo and New England were unchanged; Pittsburgh gained one and one-half points, Youngstown district gained two; Detroit was off five points, St. Louis off four points, Cleveland off two points and St. Louis down 24 points.

"Automotive production for the week ending Jan. 23, according to Cram's Reports, was 81,395 units, a decline of 10,290 from the preceding week.

"Flood conditions in the Ohio valley have not yet caused serious curtailment of steel production, though the threat is still hanging over many plants. Repetition of interruptions met in March, 1936, does not seem imminent.

"New capacity for flat-rolled steel in the Pittsburgh district has been raised from about 6.6 per cent of total capacity of the country to about 20 per cent as the result of completion of two broad strip continuous mills and a third about to be built.

"Total of structural steel contracts placed last week is 13,390 tons. This compares with 29,346 tons for the preceding week, the decline probably being due to the fact that recent closing on protected projects has reduced the number pending. Notable tonnages of the past week include 2150 tons for a Mississippi river dam, 2100 tons for a toll bridge in Florida and 1105 tons for bridges for the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific.

Many Rail Inquiries

"Although railroads have been considered relatively out of the picture as substantial buyers of rails and equipment after the heavy commitments late last year, a continuous stream of car and locomotive inquiry and sales is evident. Current active inquiries for cars total more than 7000 and for locomotives 32. In the past two weeks 2200 cars were placed.

"Reversal of the usual trend in pig iron shipments is envisaged as a result of the present foreign trade situation. Inquiries from European sources for pig iron made in the United States has caused speculation as to the possibility of this material becoming an export commodity instead of an import."

With prices down at Pittsburgh and up at Philadelphia and Chicago the net result is an advance of 13 cents in Steel's scrap composite, to a new high of $18.29. This also raised the iron and steel composite two cents to $36.57. The finished steel composite is unchanged at $55.80.

New Life Insurance Rises in December

By the Associated Press

New York

New life insurance production for December was 2.9 per cent greater than December, 1935, and for the year it was 1.3 per cent less than 1935, the Association of Life Insurance Presidents announce.

December production was $805,077,000 against $782,250,000 in December, 1935. The year's volume was $8,651,636,000 against $8,767,836,000 in 1935.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market moved east and west last week, with a continuance of the mildly upward drift of the previous week. Volume, currently between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 shares a day, is running at the highest level since around election time but the market cannot make up its mind on the trend. Whereas in the last six weeks of 1936 the market drifted downward while business moved upward, both seem to have gone into reverse, the market edging ahead while business drops. The business decline is in part attributed to the automobile tie-up, to which the flood is expected to contribute its unfavorable influence.

A marked reaction in the commodity markets, particularly in those commodities which have had the most spectular run-ups recently, has been paralleled by a recession in the volume of commercial or "all other" loans by the member banks of the Reserve system. Nevertheless it is felt that the market can go up with business going down, for a spell at least, just as it went down with business rising.

President's Speech

The President's sermon in the rain on Capitol Hill had no effect on the market, being too vague in its implications for prices to inspire buying or selling. The continuance of the R. F. C., the Stabilization Fund, and the President's "emergency" power to change the price of gold were fully expected. It seems generally to be considered in the Street that the R. F. C. is to be continued for the purpose of keeping interest rates down (so far as the Administration wants rates held down) by such measures as Jesse Jones' offer to the New York Central to underwrite a 4 per cent refunding in the fall of 1935. The Street was not surprised to hear that Secretary Morgenthau reported the Stabilization Fund to be largely inactive, another of the superfluous powers being kept on hand by the Administration as extra shotguns over the mantelpiece against the possible reappearance of the British redcoats. No one is quite sure or very concerned about the fund earning its reported $6,000,000 paper profit to date.

Of course the Street is still keen for news of what the Federal Reserve board will do, if anything, about excess reserves. One conjecture is that it may raise reserves requirements only 16 2-3 per cent instead of the remaining 33 per cent permitted by the law. There is considerable grumbling over the board's apparent inability to make up its mind, as if the Federal Reserve board was ever able to make up its mind with any expedition. The major reason for the board's delay is of course considered to be the sterilization program, adopted about Dec. 21, under which the Treasury statements already show about $80,000,000 of gold in the "inactive" fund. A lesser reason is thought to be the unexpectedly slow return of hand-to-hand currency from holiday circulation, as a result of which excess reserves have not climbed back as expected by almost $100,000,000. Still another reason is the at least temporary abatement of the commodity speculation which was quite hot at the time when the authorities were most hot in November and December about a further increase in reserve requirements. The strikes, and the business slow-down, are considered as still further factors deterring the board from early action.

This uncertainty is blamed for the gyrations of the bond market. Government bonds sagged a fortnight ago, then rallied last week, but the fluctuations are getting wider rather than narrower. The new issues market has not done particularly well recently. Last week's offering of Tide Water Associated went well despite the rather unsettled condition of the market, due probably in part to the scarcity of oil company offerings recently, this offering giving buyers a chance for diversification. The Dominion of Canada 2¼s and 3s also had a moderately good reception, demand for the shorter maturity being heavy.

Issues of previous weeks, however, did not fare so well. Among recent offerings now selling below the original syndicate price are American Telephone 3¼s, Long Island 4s, Missouri Power & Light 3¾s, Ohio Edison 3⅜s, Pacific Gas 3⅛s, Pacific Telephone 3¼s and Louisville & Nashville 3¾s.

Trend in Money Rates

The general expectation seems to be that even if the Reserve Board does not raise reserve requirements, the whole general credit situation is such that money rates are on the turn, since the sterilization scheme has brought a final definite limit to the expansion of the member bank excess reserves, and a steady consumption of these in legal reserve requirements is to be expected from the general trend of bank deposits, commercial loans, commodity prices, hand-to-hand money circulation, etc.

As usual, short-term money rates are expected to move more rapidly (or less slowly) than rates on long-term obligations, since the former always swing to more extreme limits than the latter. The rise in short-term Treasury obligations to the extinction of premiums on 1937 and some 1938 maturities, and the Jan. 13 microscopic increase in acceptance rates, together with the steady recent rise in the bank discount rate which the Treasury has had to pay on bills, are taken as the start of a real trend.

The annual bank meetings virtually came to an end last week. A mild improvement in earnings contributed further to the era of good feeling between stockholders and managements which has marked recent meetings as contrasted to the acrimonious conclaves of a few years ago. Two leading bank officials took occasion to deplore the continuance of the present low interest rates. The improvement in earnings was largely a result, as had been expected, of recoveries on assets previously marked down. Most of the banks reported an increase in holdings of governme securities, averaging about 10 per cent, although two of the very largest, Chase and Guaranty Trust, increased their holdings by 39 per cent and 25 per cent respectively. The Chase National alone now holds $780,000,000 of government obligations.

Banks' Holdings of Bonds

The charge sometimes made that the New York banks would be embarrassed by a decline in government bonds seems to have little serious weight. Of the Chase holdings, 90 per cent mature within five years, and of the Guaranty and National City, 74 and 78 per cent, respectively. The bulk of the New York banks' government holdings are apparently bought to be held as insurance compaines hold their securities—to maturity, and ahead of these prime securities are unprecedentedly large cash balances at the Federal Reserve Bank (the familiar "member bank reserves").

The Stock Exchange has taken the hint of the election and the periodic growling of the Securities and Exchange Commission and is tightening up the power of its standing committee still further to impose summary punishment on members breaking the rules.

Words can hardly express the approval with which the financial community read the plea of TVA Commissioner Morgan for a more Christian and a more scientific moderation in the dealings between the Government and the utility companies. But there was a decided letdown in enthusiasm when the news came that the President had delegated, to five men whom the Street feels are strongly biased in favor of public ownership the task of concocting in two weeks a satisfactory power policy for the Government, and on this news the utilities lost a good part of their early January gains.

Commodity Prices Advance for 12th Consecutive Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity advanced 0.6 per cent during the week ended Jan. 16, according to the U. S. Department of Labor. The advance was largely due to sharp increases in prices of farm products and processed foods, says the report.

This week's advance is the twelfth consecutive increase registered by the all commodity index which now stands at 85.7 per cent of the 1926 average. The cumulative gain since the week ended Oct. 24 has been 5.7 per cent and the advance over the corresponding week of last year is 6.9 per cent.

In addition to the farm products and foods groups, textile products, metals and metal products, building materials, chemicals and drugs, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities also advanced. Hides and leather products and fuel and lighting materials declined fractionally.

The index for the large group, "all commodities other than farm products," advanced 0.4 per cent during the week to 1.7 per cent above a month ago and 4.6 per cent above a year ago. "All commodities other than farm products and processed foods" advanced only 0.1 per cent. Compared with the corresponding weeks of a month and a year ago, industrial commodity prices are respectively 1.1 per cent and 5.3 per cent higher.

Commodity groups	Jan. 16 1937	Jan. 9 1937	Jan. 19 1935	Jan. 20 1934
All commodities	85.7	85.2	78.5	72.3
Farm products	92.3	90.9	76.7	59.0
Foods	87.3	86.7	79.8	64.6
Hides & leather prod	101.8	102.0	86.8	90.3
Textile products	76.9	76.8	70.0	76.4
Fuel & lighting mate	77.1	77.5	74.0	74.2
Metals and metal prod	90.4	90.1	85.3	85.1
Building materials	91.2	90.8	84.8	86.5
Chemicals and drugs	87.9	86.8	79.8	75.0
Housefurnishing goods	85.4	85.3	82.1	81.7
Miscellaneous	75.6	74.9	70.7	67.5
Raw materials	88.4	87.4	†	†
Semimanufac articles	85.7	84.9	†	†
Finished products	84.8	84.6	†	†
All commodities other than farm products	84.3	84.0	78.8	75.1
All commodities other than farm products and foods	83.1	83.0	77.9	78.6

†Not computed.

Chicago Business Holds Even Keel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Chicago business remained on a fairly even keel during the past week, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Weather, the uncertainty caused by the automobile strike and fear of other labor troubles, and the tendency of retailers to delay purchases until the semi-annual style shows and other trade gatherings of early February combined to slow down turnover.

In the retail field, sales were slightly ahead of the same period of a year ago. The best activity among wholesalers came in the white goods departments. There is a general feeling, however, that the middlemen will get all the orders they anticipate when out of town merchants begin arriving begin arriving for the Interstate Merchants Council, starting February 1, and the other dress goods, gift ware, and general commodity expositions booked to open at about the same date.

Industrially Chicago is holding its own with slight personnel increases. Weather has curtailed the start of several new building operations. Public utilities and railroads continue ahead of a year ago.

Wall Street Restive Awaiting Move on Reserve Requirements

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—On Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 25 and 26, two important meetings of Federal Reserve officials will be held which will probably have a considerable bearing on the outcome of the present uncertainty regarding excess reserves. A lengthy dossier of official statements and hints is already accumulating on the prospect of a further increase in reserve requirements, and the financial district here is becoming somewhat restive over the uncertainty and critical of the delay on the part of the Reserve authorities in making up their minds.

The chronological sequence in bare outline is as follows:

Aug. 15—Reserve requirements raised 50 per cent to present levels.

Nov. 21—Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, issued a statement that reserve authorities were "now giving careful consideration" to the problem of excess reserves "with a view to taking such action at such time as appears to be necessary in the public interest."

Nov. 23—Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced that the Dec. 15 quarterly financing would take care of maturities sufficiently in advance so as to clear the way for possible action by the Federal Reserve Board raising reserve requirements before Feb. 15.

Dec. 13—Federal Reserve Board monthly bulletin reviewed the excess reserve situation briefly.

Dec. 16—American Banker published rumors of "off-the-record" remarks made by Chairman Eccles in Boston on Nov. 13 in which he was quoted on hearsay as having predicted an end of Treasury public financing after the turn of the year.

Dec. 18—Wall Street Journal reported Mr. Eccles as having laid down a 4-point program of control including reduction of excess reserves.

Dec. 21—Treasury announced program of sterilizing influx of gold from abroad and from the mines in an "Inactive Gold Fund."

Jan. 15—Deadline passes in silence for Reserve authorities to announce increase with month's notice before Feb. 15.

Jan. 8—Federal Reserve Board Bulletin for January carried extensive discussion of excess reserves, and their current distribution among the banks.

Excess Reserves Watched

The Reserve Board bulletin discussed the distribution of excess reserves in the system precisely as it would be discussed by a committee or board considering the effect of increasing requirements. "Out of the total of 6400 member banks in the first half of November, nearly 3800, or 59 per cent, had reserves that were 33⅓ per cent or more in excess of current requirements. . . ." (This is the amount by which the Reserve Board is still entitled under the law to increase reserve requirements.) In addition, the bulletin made the pertinent statement that "the problem of dealing with the volume of excess reserves . . . will not be affected by the new policy (of sterilizing additions to the country's monetary gold supply)."

On the 19th of January the full stenographic text of Chairman Eccles' remarks at Boston was printed in "The American Banker." Among other things, he said, ". . . I believe thoroughly that . . . a balanced budget, so far as (the Treasury's) having to go to the market for additional funds is concerned, will be reached by 1938 . . . I think that with the powers that are in the Federal Reserve Board, coupled with the right fiscal policy by the Government, first by balancing the budget, and then by using surplus income in times of prosperity to reduce the federal debt, we can stop inflation . . . We have a total of $5,500,000,000 available that we could lose, theoretically in gold, without causing member banks to borrow from the Reserve system. . . .

"We have reached the stage in recovery at which it is no longer desirable to have additions either to our banking reserves or substantially to the volume of deposits. We have adequate means at our disposal to cope with the present volume of reserves and of deposits, but we have no way of preventing a further, continuous inflow of foreign capital which would superimpose another huge and possibly unmanageable volume both of deposits and of reserves upon our banking system. . . ."

These appear to be the only statements in the chairman's speech, said to have been extemporaneous, in any wise referring to the excess reserves, and they do not appear to be very definite.

Board's Action Indecipherable

There are various conjectures in the Street as to what the Reserve Board will do, and the reasons for the delay. There was some conjecture, late in December, that the sterilization scheme, having been devised after the final increase in reserves was given preliminary consideration, might deter official thought from an increase in reserve requirements, but this seems to be denied in the statement quoted above from the bulletin.

It does appear obvious, however, that the Board is watching closely the return of money from circulation after the holidays, which appears somewhat like basing large policy on small detail. The actual returns are prejudicial to a reserve increase. Money in circulation, possibly due to the abandonment of the pre-depression fee checking account, and also to the extinction of banking facilities from large sections of the country during the depression, has risen to levels never before equaled except in the single week when Mr. Roosevelt was first inaugurated.

Every additional dollar of money in use is at the expense of member bank reserves. The increase from July 4 to Christmas was $557,000,000 against a normal of $433,000,000, and the return since Christmas has been less than normal, so that excess reserves as of last Wednesday were only $2,130,000,000. As of last Wednesday money in circulation was $635,000,000 higher than on the same Wednesday of 1935.

Opinion in the Street has of course tied the anticipated increase in reserve requirements to a hardening of money rates. Unsettlement appeared in the Government bond market in the latter part of December and continued well into January, communicating itself to the general corporation bond list. In the last fortnight this vacillating downward tendency dimmed the ardor of the market for new issues, and a number of offerings dropped below the issue price.

Turn in Money Rates Due?

For the first time since the firm began business, an offering of Morgan Stanley & Co. was quoted in the guaranteed investment market slightly below the syndicate price, in extenuation of which it may be said that the offering was brought out on a declining market. The volume of new offerings has been considerably slowed down as a result of the uncertainty, and there has been some firming of short-term money rates.

Even if the Reserve authorities do not raise Reserve requirements, however, opinion in the Street seems to be crystallizing about a definite turn in the trend of interest rates. The sterilization of incoming gold has definitely put an end to any further increase in member bank excess reserves, and even begun to operate in reverse, so that incoming gold actually tends to cause a slight decline in the reserves. Any further increase in money in circulation, which now seems geared to the improvement in business due to the inadequacy of banking facilities parts of the interior where recovery is most rapid, will also decrease excess reserves. Although the bulge in commodity prices and commercial loans has had a temporary setback in recent weeks, general expectation is that this is probably only a technical reaction or consolidation of gains in a rising market. Income tax payments on quarterly dates hereafter will be increasingly heavy and these produce temporary dips in member bank reserves. All the long-term trends are set to melt down the existing, core of excess reserves.

Increase in Ginned Cotton of 1936 Crop Over Previous Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cotton of the 1936 growth ginned prior to Jan. 16 was reported by the Census Bureau to have totaled 11,956,808 running bales, including 280,669 bales, counted as half bales, and 14,686 bales of American-Egyptian. The 1936 crop had been estimated by the Agricultural Department at 12,407,000 equivalent 500-pound bales. Last season's was 10,638,000 bales.

Ginnings to Jan. 16, a year ago, were 10,248,191 running bales, including 280,917 round bales and 16,284 bales of American-Egyptian, and two years ago, 9,376,715 running bales, including 191,284 round bales and 12,163 bales of American-Egyptian.

Cotton consumed during December was reported at 692,921 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on Dec. 31, was 2,001,378 bales, and in public storages and at compresses 7,788,326 bales.

Active consuming spindles for December numbered 24,090,204. Total imports for the month were estimated at 15,909 bales, and exports of domestic cotton at 593,860 bales, excluding linters.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Great Lakes Dredge and Dock	25c	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 3
Lee & Cady Co	20c	..	Feb. 5	Jan. 25
Riggs Nat'l Bk (Wash D C)	$2	..	Jan. 15	Jan. 11
W'boldt Strs, Inc	40c	..	Jan. 28	Jan. 23
Accumulated				
Central Nat Corp, A (N Y)	75c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Hammond Lumber Co pf	$1.25	..	Jan. 1	Jan. 1
Signal Mt Portland Cement Co 8% pf	$5	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Initial				
Arm'r & Co of Ill	15c	..	Mar. 15	Feb. 23
Jonas & Naumberg	15c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 28
Increased				
Allied Kid	25c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Do A	25c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Mitchell (JS) & Co	$2	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 16
Mass Bonding & Ins	87½c	..	Feb. 15	Jan. 28
Parker Pen Co	50c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Y'ngs'wn St Door	50c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Interim				
Royal Dutch, N Y Shares	91c	C	Feb. 5	Jan. 22
Royal Dutch, ordinary (bearer)	5%	..	Jan. 14	....
Resumed				
Port Huron Sulphite & Paper Co	10c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 10
Regular				
Beacon M Co 6% pf	50c	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 20
Belden Mfg Co	15c	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 10
Bourne Mills	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 14
Bway Dept Stores 7% 1st pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Conn Light & Power Co., 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
De Vil Co 7% pf	17½c	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Dexter Co	20c	Q	Mar.	Feb. 15
Erie & K RR Co	$1.62½	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 26
Hamilton Watch Co. 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 5
Hinde & Dauch Paper Co 6% pf A	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Lake of the Woods Milling pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
McNeil Marble 6% 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 6
Mercantile Strs, Inc. 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 30
Moore Drop Fg A	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Metropolitan Storage Warehouse	50c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 13
Model Oils, Ltd.	3c	..	Mar. 2	Feb. 6
Nat Bak 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 21	Dec. 8
Niagara Shares Corp. pf A	$1.50	Q	Mar. 22	Mar. 10
Prudential Security Co (formerly Manwaring Boston Co) 4% A	10c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 27
Peoria & Bureau Valley R R	$3.50	S	Feb. 19	Jan. 22
Port Huron Sul & Pap non-cum 4% pf	$2	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 10
Portland R R (Me) 5% pf	$2.50	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 23
Public Elec Light	20c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 13
Riggs Nat Bk (Washington, D C)	$2	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 11
Do 5% pf	$2.50	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 11
Servel, Inc	25c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Stouffer Corp, A	56¼c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Sun Oil Co	25c	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 25
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Whitaker Paper	$1	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20

Survey Finds Rise In Values, Prices, Wages Is Likely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A general rise in values, wages and prices of raw materials and manufactured products is in prospect, according to the monthly review of the Guaranty Trust Company, which bases its statement on the results of an inquiry sent by the bank to a selected group of business concerns.

The survey found that conditions are mainly favorable and that the only serious weakness suggested by the reports is in the labor outlook. No general tendency toward speculative buying was noted.

The survey says in part:

"The inquiry was sent to concerns engaged in the production and distribution of food products, textiles and clothing, leather and shoes, metals, hardware, chemicals and fertilizers, paper and paper products and machinery and other producers goods. In all, 51 replies were received. While not all replied to every question, the more important queries were answered, for the most part, carefully and completely.

"The results can, perhaps, be most clearly presented by stating the questions separately, with a summary of the replies received to each.

"1. Do you anticipate a necessity of raising your own price levels in the near future?

Price Rises Coming

"Of 47 concerns answering this question directly, 33 say without reservation that they will have to raise prices, while 10 others agree but qualify their replies by saying that certain products will rise in price, while others will not. Among these 10 are a few who have anticipated their needs and consequently do not face an immediate necessity of raising their prices. Two of the 10 concede the need for higher prices but say that competition will, for the time being, prevent them from taking action. Only four believe that they will not have to raise prices.

"1 (a). Will higher prices be necessitated by a rise in prices of your raw materials?

"There are 36 direct replies to this question, of which 32 say that the prices of raw materials will be higher. Two others agree but have anticipated these higher costs. The remaining two do not anticipate a rise in costs of raw materials.

"1 (b). Will higher prices be necessitated by a rise in labor costs?

"Of 33 replies, 28 indicate an expectation of higher labor costs, while five do not.

"1 (c). Do you anticipate delay in deliveries of materials to you or from you?

"In considering the replies to this question, due allowance must be made for the influence of the maritime strike on the Pacific coast. In all, 32 believe that there will be delays in deliveries of goods to or from them. Twelve believe that there will be no delay in deliveries.

Shortages Are Seen

"2. Is there a shortage of inventory in your raw material market?

"Thirteen state unqualifiedly that there will be such a shortage. Twelve say that there is a shortage in some goods but not in others. Eleven see no shortage in raw materials, but of this group five are concerns whose materials come from the ground or whose businesses are subject to unusual influences that act as a deterrent to a shortage.

"3. Are there indications of speculative tendencies on the part of your customers?

"Ten observe definite speculative tendencies; six believe that such tendencies are not yet evident but may appear, and some of these admit that there is some anticipatory buying. Fifteen believe that no speculative tendencies are evident.

"4. What is the inventory situation in retail and wholesale outlets for your goods?

"Nineteen believe that inventories are low or in a healthy condition. Of these, two say that wholesale stocks are much lower, while retail stocks are about the same. In two other cases the nature of the business makes it unnecessary for either the wholesaler or the retailer to carry large stocks. Thirteen believe that stocks are normal or slightly above.

"5. Do you anticipate stability as regards labor problems?

"Eighteen believe that there will be labor difficulties. Fourteen believe either that there will be no difficulties or that they will not be serious."

LoberBrothers & Co.
Established 1909
Members
New York Stock Exchange
New York Curb Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
37 Wall Street New York

Massachusetts Bonding AND Insurance Company

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 87½ cents a share on the capital stock of the Company payable February 5, 1937, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 28, 1937.

DONALD FALVEY, Treasurer.

January 23, 1937.

EATON & HOWARD
INCORPORATED
Investment Managers
Boston
Boston One Federal St. San Francisco Russ Building

Boston Bruins Play In-and-Out Hockey, Keeping the Fans in Constant Turmoil

Third-Period Rally Brings Six Goals

National Hockey League Standing

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	17	5	7	75	57	39
Rangers	13	5	10	68	56	31
Boston	13	4	10	71	69	30
Chicago	7	6	16	42	64	20

Canadian Division

Canadiens	16	3	9	79	60	35
Montreal	10	7	13	61	68	27
Toronto	11	2	14	68	69	24
Americans	8	4	16	64	85	20

Results Jan. 23

Toronto 4, Rangers 0.
Detroit 1, Montreal 1 (Overtime).

Results Jan. 24

Detroit 2, Montreal 1.
Rangers 4, Toronto 2.
Canadiens 4, Chicago 1.
Boston 6, Americans 6 (Overtime).

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Without any prearranged attempts to stage sideshows, the six-all tie between the Bruins and Americans at the Boston Garden last night furnished a weird exhibition of hockey. Good, bad and indifferent hockey kept a 9000 attendance in an impulsive mood.

Starting the game the crowd backed their home favorites with lusty cheering and coming out for the third period the home gathering actually booed the Bruins and cheered the Amerks. Tiny Thompson, veteran Bruin goalie, who has given generously of great hockey to the local fandom, tasted the fickleness of popularity when jeered.

No other Bruin hockey team has ever shown the diversity of this edition. One game the team looks great and the next time it can do nothing right. Last night, for two periods, the Bruins played frightful hockey. The first two goals of the Amerks made Thompson look bad and then the defense opened wide on the next three.

Coming out for the third period the Bruins trailed 4-0. At halftime in the third period they trailed 5-1 and then went on to tie. With the score 6-4 and only six minutes to play the Bruins continued prodding ahead and goals by Clapper and Smith sent the two teams into overtime.

Not all the mistakes were made by the players either. Someone erred somewhere when, at game time, only one referee, Ag Smith, was on hand. He handled the game alone and in view of the fact that 12 goals were scored he most certainly did right well to have avoided difficulties.

With less than two minutes to go in the final period, Art Ross pulled Thompson out of the nets in favor of another attacking player. First the Bruins had too many men on the ice and when Ag Smith dropped the puck to resume play it was found that the Bruins had lost count somewhere and had forgotten to put an extra man on in Tiny's absence. Even with this oversight Hooley Smith banged in the tying goal at 19m. 48s.

Six goals in the third period constituted something in the way of a record for the Bruins. Also it would take long searching and probably fruitless searching to find when Lorne Chabot had had six goals put by him in one major league period. The scoring points were well divided, Nels Stewart and Dit Clapper getting two goals, Flash Hollett three assists and all other scorers received only one assist or goal.

Naturally, from a local standpoint, that 6-6 tie topped all other league games played, but there were some unusual doings over the week end. Toronto and Rangers divided contests, Detroit won and tied against Maroons in two games and Canadiens sumberged the Black Hawks in Chicago last night, 4-1. Rangers took second place away from the Bruins by beating the Leafs in New York last night with Conny Smythe putting on a side show in a brush with Art Coulter, Ranger defenseman.

Tomorrow night the Rangers barge into town to really battle it out with the Bruins for that second-place position. Other games will see Chicago at Americans and Canadiens at Toronto. Detroit Red Wings, American division leaders, have the entire week off and do not play until their game here next Sunday with the Bruins.

Maine Plans Many Winter Carnivals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 25—The coming of snow and more favorable winter-sports conditions to some areas of the State this week have given new impetus to what Maine Development Commission officials predict will be "the most extensive winter-sports program in Maine history."

According to present plans over a dozen major carnivals are scheduled for various points of the State if weather conditions will keep improving.

The Fort Fairfield carnival on Feb. 4, 5, 6 will mark the tenth anniversary of what winter sportsmen of that town call "Midwinter's Greatest Event."

One of the newer events Fort Fairfield officials are arranging is a skating marathon for two-man teams, which is receiving a great deal of interest, according to Chairman McNair. Prize money of $100 will go to the teams which succeed in covering the greatest number of laps with each entrant skating one and one-half hours each of the three days.

The closing day of the Fort Fairfield show will mark the winter sports debut of Bar Harbor, long famed as one of the nation's finest summer areas.

The famous Rumford winter carnival with a bigger program than ever will be held from Feb. 6 to 14 this year. Special attractions for each of the nine days are scheduled and the class of winter sports competitors are being invited to the Chisholm Club's annual carnival, recognized as one of the best of its kind the winter sports world over.

The town of Rumford, long famed for its high class local winter sports competitors, boasts two national champions and possession of the second highest ski tower in New England.

Bangor winter sports enthusiasts are planning a carnival to be held in conjunction with the Penobscot Fish and Game "Sportsmen's Show" Feb. 12-13.

Last year's ski marathon, claimed as the only event of its kind in the country, was most successful, Caribou carnival officials discovered, and a repetition of that attraction is being planned as highlight of the Caribou carnival Feb. 18-20 of this winter. The 175-mile run will be begun in Bangor on Feb. 15 by a record number of contestants and will finish in Caribou sometime during the opening day of the carnival. An attractive list of other winter sports attractions is also reported.

University of Maine will stage its carnival on Feb. 22 and make an attempt to re-engage Maine colleges in winter sports competition after a lapse of many years. Colby College's carnival is scheduled for Feb. 5-7; Wilton Academy, Feb. 13; Hiram, Feb. 13, and North Waterford, Feb. 20.

The final "up-country" carnival, according to present information, will be the Presque Isle show on March 4-5-6.

Kerr Names Kelley Best Pass-Catcher

HAMILTON, N. Y., Jan. 25 (AP)—Returning to Hamilton Saturday from the Pacific coast, Andy Kerr, Colgate football coach, had a few remarks to make before he settled down for the rest of the winter.

He said Larry Kelley of Yale was the greatest pass-catcher he ever coached. "But I wouldn't trade him for Johnny Orsi of Colgate as an all-around end," he added.

Kerr picked these men as outstanding on the all-East team that defeated the all-West eleven, 3—0, on New Year's Day in San Francisco: Reid of Northwestern, Widseth and Svendson of Minnesota and Pierce of Fordham, linemen; and Parker of Duke, Murray and Kurlish of Penn, Jankowski of Wisconsin and Sandback of Princeton, backs.

Kerr will live a life of ease the next few months. In the meantime he'll work over some ideas for the Colgate team next fall and will eventually try them out in spring practice.

College Swimming Results

Case 60, Carnegie Tech 24.
Conn. State 41, Boston 36.
Pittsburgh 39, Penn State 36.
Princeton 54, Fordham 21.
Rensselaer P. I. 70, Union 7.
Wesleyan 60, Worcester P. I. 17.
Williams 53, Springfield 25.
Yale 60, Penn 15.

College Hockey Results

Army 3, Union 2.
Hamline 4, Gustavus Adolphus 2.
McGill 11, Queen's 2.
Manitoba 5, Minnesota 0.
Michigan 3, Michigan Tech 2.
Middlebury 7, Mass. State 5.
Yale 5, Princeton 3.

College Wrestling Results

Amherst 16, Wesleyan 16
Northwestern 26, Michigan State 10.
Penn State 20, Chicago 6.
Pittsburgh 39, Penn State 36.
Princeton 24, Pennsylvania 8.
Virginia M. I. 20, Navy 8.
Yale 31, Springfield 3.

College Fencing Results

Army 18, St. John's 9.
Chicago 13, Michigan State 4.

Amusements

BOSTON

FEDERAL THEATRE presents
"HELP YOURSELF"
"Biggest Laugh Show in Boston"
—I. HARRIS, Record
Evgs. at 8:40 TICKETS 25c-55c Comm'l'g
COPLEY THEATRE
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

EDWARD L. ALPERSON
JAMES CAGNEY
in GREAT GUY
with MAE CLARKE
A DOUGLAS MacLEAN Production
NOW SHOWING
KEITH MEMORIAL

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
SAME SHOW ON 57TH SCREENS
HELD OVER—2ND WEEK
"PENNIES from HEAVEN"
Starring BING CROSBY
Also JEAN ARTHUR, GEO. BRENT in "MORE THAN A SECRETARY"

PLYMOUTH — Last 8 Times
JOHN GOLDEN Presents
PHILIP MERIVALE
In "AND NOW GOOD-BYE"
With MARGUERITE CHURCHILL
Eve., 55c to $2.75. Thurs. and Sat. Mats., 55c to $2.20. Tax Included.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

LAURENCE RIVERS, Inc. Presents
William Gaxton : : Kitty Carlisle
in ERIK CHARELL'S
White Horse Inn
International Musical Comedy Success
CENTER Theater, 49th St. and 6 Ave.
Evgs., 8:30—$3c to $3.85 New York City
Mats., Wed.—55c to $2.20. Sat.—55c to $2.75

More Milers - - - *--By Pap'*

CHARLES
FENSKE
—THE HUSKY WISCONSIN JUNIOR IS A LIKELY LOOKING MILE PROSPECT
—THE CALIBER OF THE MILE FIELDS THIS WINTER OUGHT TO BE UP TO THE USUAL HIGH STANDARD WITH THE NEW CROP OF STARS COMING ALONG
NOW I'M GOING PLACES
FENSKE CUT HIS BEST TIME FOR THE MILE ALMOST 20 SECONDS IN A YEAR
Dap'
ARCHIE SAN ROMANI
—HE HAS VICTORIES OVER LOVELOCK and CUNNINGHAM TO HIS CREDIT
DON
—LASH—
INDIANA'S IRON-MAN
INDIANA

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'Big Time' Indoor Track Beginning Here This Week

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—Their preliminary chores on the flat armory floors completed, track stars adjust their studies to banked tracks and move on to Boston for the opening of the "big time" campaign in the Prout Memorial games at the Boston Garden Saturday.

Virtually every "name" runner who competes regularly in the indoor meets and a few newcomers are on the Boston program.

Glenn Cunningham, Joe McCluskey and Marty Glickman, a trio of Olympians, wound up their preparatory jaunts last Saturday in the Osceola Club games and showed they're ready for stiffer competition.

Cunningham, competing often to make up for lack of practice time, stepped up his distance to three-quarters of a mile and won easily from a big handicap field. He finished 10 yards ahead of the other scratch man, Lou Burns of Manhattan, in 3m. 9.7s.

This week, Cunningham hooks up with the other four of the "Big Five" in the mile, competing against Gene Venzke, Archie San Romani, Don Lash and Charles Fenske. McCluskey, who scored his usual two-mile handicap victory last week, and Lash, essaying a difficult "double," head a two-mile field which also includes Ray Sears, former Butler ace, and Floyd Lochner, former N. C. A. A. champion from Oklahoma.

School Swimmers In Harvard Meet

The third annual interscholastic swimming meet, sponsored by Harvard, will be contested on Saturday in the University Pool on Holyoke street. Trial heats will be swum in the afternoon starting at 2 o'clock and the finals in the evening beginning at 8 o'clock. There will be an admission fee of 25 cents for the afternoon and 40 cents for the evening events.

Thirteen schools already have entered athletes in the meet and late entries are expected to add four or five more. In the prep school class entries already have been filed by Exeter, Huntington, Horace Mann, Moses Brown, St. George's, Tome, and Worcester Academy. In the high school class entries have been filed by Beverly, Brookline, Hartford, Portland, Providence Central, and Warwick.

In the prep school class the teams will compete for a leg on the Harvard Cup, the winner to retain possession until next year. This cup, donated by Arthur W. Stevens, Harvard '97, will become the property of the school winning it five times.

Andover has won the trophy for two successive years and is expected to compete for its third leg on Saturday. Huntington has been the runner-up both years. The winning high school team each year receives a placque. Providence Central won the placque in 1935 with Gardner High the runner-up. LaSalle Academy won the placque in 1936 with Gardner again the runner-up.

The prep and high school swimmers will compete in eight events. In order, these are: 50-yard freestyle, 100-yard breaststroke, 220-yard freestyle, 100-yard backstroke, 100-yard freestyle, dive, 200-yard relay, and 150-yard medley relay.

Fritz Pollard Jr. to Race

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—Fritz Pollard Jr. of the University of North Dakota, Olympic hurdling star and son of Brown's great Negro halfback, has entered the Millrose A. A. indoor track meet at Madison Square Garden Feb. 6. Pollard, who finished third in the Olympic high hurdles won by Georgia's Spec Towns, will compete in the 60-yard timber race against such stars as Sam Allen, former Oklahoma Baptist University star; Jack Donovan of Dartmouth, intercollegiate A. A. A. champion; William H. Schmidt, Harvard captain, and Charles Pessoni, Metropolitan A. A. U. titleholder.

Patty Berg Says She Plays Golf 'For the Fun That's In It'

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 25 (AP)—Apart from her golfing genius, Patty Berg might well pose as the model for the "average American girl."

Surprise this 18-year-old red-headed, freckle-faced girl in her home and the odds are you'd find her sprawled on the floor teaching her three-year-old toy fox pup, "Tuxedo," some new tricks; at the piano trying to pick up a few melodies, or over the cook stove making fudge.

Natural Athlete

Although it's her golf that has brought her the title of Minneapolis' No. 1 good will emissary, Patty is a natural athlete. She's a good ice-skater, finishing runner-up in the national junior championships in Minneapolis two years ago. She's no minor quantity on the baseball lot either. She used to be pitcher for her school room team and opposing batsmen say she had plenty of stuff on the ball. Volleyball and basketball also were on her sport schedule in high school.

Like most athletes, she likes to dance.

She says she plays golf "for the fun that's in it" but adds, a trifle naively, that she'd "like to win at least one championship a year."

She likes to win but seldom sulks or bemoans her hard luck when she loses.

Father Tells of Start

Let her father, Herman L. Berg, tell how this Scandinavian-Irish girl got her start in the game:

"Patty found out I had bought my youngest son, Herman Jr., a junior membership in a golf club. With fire in her eyes, she marched right up to me and said, 'What's the idea of buying Herman a membership and forgetting about me?'

"I explained I didn't know she wanted to play golf. A little later, a friend asked Patty to enter a city tournament. Patty grabbed a bagful of my old clubs and asked me if I'd 'waste $3 on an entry fee.' I agreed, of course.

"She fixed up a lunch and hitched a ride to the golf course. She had a score of 122 for 18 holes that day. I figured it wasn't so bad because I did 15 strokes worse than that the first time I played."

Patty said she found the English such "good sports" when she played abroad with the Curtis Cup team last year that she wants to go back again and play in the British championship.

Her ambitions?

"My only ambition," she says, "is to play good golf—the right style."

Miss Berg Favorite

PUNTA GORDA, Fla., Jan. 25 (AP)—Top-notch women golfers will start their swing around the Florida winter circuit here today with the champion of champions tournament.

Last year's winner, Patty Berg, ruled favorite—partly because of her recent victory in the 54-hole match play event at Augusta, Ga.

Others expected to make the going tough include Mrs. Maureen Orcutt Crews of Miami; Marian Miley of Lexington, Ky.; Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I.; Katherine Hemphill of Columbia, S. C., and Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C.

An 18-hole qualifying round will be played today.

The Helen Hicks trophy will go to the winner of the final round Saturday.

Springfield Five To Face Engineers

One of the best athletic attractions of the season will come Saturday night when Springfield College sends its star basketball team to Boston to play Northeastern's battered Huskies in the Johnson Memorial gymnasium.

The Northeastern athletic schedule is necessarily light this week because of mid-year examinations, but the week-end attraction makes up in quality for the lack of quantity. Springfield is rated right at the top in New England ranks, and an unusually large crowd is expected, for this is the only appearance of the Gymnasts in Boston this year.

Only other contest on the Northeastern program for the week is the freshman track meet at Exeter. The Husky track cubs, with a very formidable array, met Andover last Saturday.

Fitzsimmons Signs Contract

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—Fred Fitzsimmons, of the New York Giants, a knuckleball pitcher, signed his 1937 contract Saturday. It was generally conceded that "Freddy" was one of the Giants' players to get a substantial raise.

College Polo Results

Army 16, Fort Meyer (Va.) 5.
Cornell 20, P. M. C. 12.
Harvard 17, Governor's H. G. 14.
Yale 11, Princeton 10.

College Rifle Result

Drexel 1782, Penn. M. C. 1653.

College Squash Result

Princeton 4, Pennsylvania 1.

Skating Star Arrives in Hub

Sonja Henie, arriving here in an early-morning train, accompanied by mother, father and business manager, Hugo Quist, detrained at the Back Bay station and repaired to the Copley-Plaza hotel. Miss Henie skated in Baltimore, Md., last night and won long and loud acclaim from an enthusiastic gathering.

She may have a practice session or two on the Garden ice before performing Wednesday night. According to Manager Quist, who incidentally, also managed Paavo Nurmi, great distance runner, a few years back, Miss Henie is enjoying this tour more than she did the one last year.

Miss Henie is of the true artist type and responds to enthusiastic applause. Last night in Baltimore she skated a total of 40 minutes. The large attendance would not let her retire and in appreciation she continued with numerous encores.

Here Wednesday she will skate on new ice before the amateur hockey game between the Boston Olympics and Les Canadiens begins. Then she will make another appearance between periods. Karl E. Rohdes' orchestra, the one that played during the recent "Ice Follies" will furnish the difficult music needed by skaters.

A tremendous demand for tickets at this early date forewarns a probable sell-out.

Hiss Henie gave audience to the press late this afternoon.

College Basketball

Amherst 38, Army 33.
Baldwin-Wallace 45, John Carroll 24.
Buena Vista 55, Dubuque 38.
Butler 29, Marquette 26.
California 46, Santa Clara 44.
Carroll 34, Ripon 22.
Carson-Newman 55, Tusculum 34.
Centenary 31, S. W. Louisiana I. 21.
Charleston 31, Citadel 29.
Chattanooga 28, Birmingham-S 21.
Columbia C. 24, St. Ambrose 21.
Dana 37, Nebraska C. 11.
Denison 37, Defiance 29.
DePaul 36, Evansville 25.
Detroit 54, Hawaiian All-Stars 39.
Doane 45, Concordia T. 15.
Drake 35, Iowa State 20.
Duluth T. 43, Bemidji T. 27.
Findlay 26, Heidelberg 20.
Fort Hays St. 44, Mexico 29.
Geneva 49, Duquesne 30.
Georgia 36, Clemson 35.
Georgia Tech 54, South 32.
Gettysburg 50, Bucknell 31.
Girard 46, Upper Darby H. S. 29.
Hamline 39, St. Mary's (Minn.) 21
Hastings 50, Wayne 26.
Hiram 26, Bowling Green 25.
Hobart 32, Alumni 21.
Hudson 34, Cooper Union 32.
Huntington (Ind.) 67, Taylor 42.
Illinois 28, Chicago 22.
Indiana C. 45, Ball S. T. 39.
Kansas St. 59, Southwestern 30.
Kansas 42, Washburn 27.
Kentucky 43, Tennessee 26.
Knox 47, Mexico City Y. 26.
L. I. U. 37, George Washington 26.
Lawrence Tech 41, Adrian 32.
Lenoir Rhyne 26, Appalachian St. 24.
Loyola (N. O.) 44, Miss. C. 40.
Lynchburg 47, Virginia M. I. 45.
Manchester (Ind.) 43, Franklin 33.
Manhattan 39, Utah State 32.
Mass. State 47, Boston 31.
Moravian 31, Elizabethtown 23.
Morningside 32, Iowa S. T. 16.
Navy 63, Lafayette 33.
Niagara 50, St. Bonaventure 20.
N. C. State 30, Duke 27.
North Dakota 53, S. D. State 19.
Northern (Ill.) 32, St. Viator 30.
Northwestern 44, Michigan St. 29.
Notre Dame 41, Pennsylvania 36.
Niagara 50, St. Bonaventure 20.
Ohio State 37, Michigan 32.
Oregon 31, Idaho 29.
Otterbein 37, Capital 26.
Pittsburgh 36, Penn State 28.
R. I. State 45, Lowell T. S. 27.
St. Joseph's 50, Penn M. C. 23.
St. Mary's (Mich.) 34, Ferris Inst. 31.
St. Vincent's 52, Juniata 29.
So. Ill. T. 45, East Ill. T. 28.
Southwestern (Tenn.) 44, Lambuth 28.
Springfield 25, Williams 22.
Stanford 50, St. Mary's 23.
State Normal 49, Millikin 21.
Stevens Tech. 25, Rensselaer P. I. 24.
Syracuse 45, Princeton 35.
Temple 38, Carnegie Tech. 27.
Texas A. & M. 28, Rice 24.
Union 35, Miss. S. T. 26.
Upper Iowa 36, Central 19.
Vanderbilt 23, Alabama 19.
W. Carolina T. 29, Millikin 28.
Wahpeton 30, Mayville T. 26.
Washington 38, Oregon State 28.
Wash. and Lee 52, Virginia Tech. 30.
Wheaton 35, North Central 33.
Winona T. 41, Stout 28.
Wittenberg 28, Dayton 26.
Wofford 40, Erskine 37.
Wooster 60, Kent 36.
Yale 49, Cornell 39.
York 31, Midland 28.

Penn Meets Eli Team Saturday In Leading Game

Eastern Intercollegiate League

	Won	Lost	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Pennsylvania	5	0	191	150	1.000
Yale	3	1	167	138	.750
Columbia	2	1	116	108	.667
Harvard	3	2	213	176	.600
Princeton	1	3	126	164	.250
Dartmouth	0	3	54	83	.000
Cornell	0	5	160	208	.000

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—Pennsylvania, the undefeated leader, and Yale, the runner-up, clash Saturday in the week's game in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League as the mid-season doldrums, which coincide usually with mid-year examinations, set in.

The Quakers have not played a league game since last Monday, when they barely outlasted Harvard for their fifth consecutive triumph. Yale, meanwhile, moved into second place by whipping Princeton, 36—30, Wednesday and Cornell, 49—39, Saturday. Penn came out ahead, 36—29, when they met Jan. 12 in the Elis' first league game, but with the improvement the Yale squad has shown since then and the brilliant play of Bob Beckwith, Capt. Dee Miles and Larry Kelley, the Blue promises to make it a real tussle this time.

Whether Penn State, which has made a promising start, will be a real contender in the Eastern Intercollegiate Conference may be shown tonight when the Nittany Lions play Carnegie Tech, the defending champion, at Pittsburgh. Penn State trimmed West Virginia, 28—21, last Tuesday and gave Pitt a good argument before going down, 36—28, Saturday.

That even break in their first two games gave the Lions a share in third place with Carnegie, which took a 38-27 thumping from Temple in Saturday's other game. As a result of those two contests Pitt, which suffered its first conference setback when it lost 30-27 to Georgetown Monday, retained the lead with three won and one lost, while Temple, with its second victory and one defeat, took over second place.

The argument over the lead will be resumed next Friday and Saturday. Temple plays Georgetown at Washington Friday then Pitt entertains West Virginia. The Owls beat Georgetown 29-27 in their first clash.

The Eastern Intercollegiate League individual scoring race continues to feature Red Lowman of Harvard. He went even farther ahead last week in the league race, piling up his total to 66 points. Records of the leading Eastern League scorers:

Player, College, Position	Games	Fgs	Fts	Pts
Lowman, Harvard, f	24	18		66
Vruwink, Princeton, f	20	11		51
Foertsch, Cornell, f	20	10		50
Beckwith, Yale, g	16	14		46
O'Brien, Columbia, f	18	5		41
Menzel, Penn, c	16	8		40
Barrett, Penn, f-g	15	9		39
Struck, Harvard, g	13	7		33
Kelley, Yale, f-c	15	3		33
McDonald, Cornell, g	15	1		31
Murray, Penn, g	13	5		31
Gray, Harvard, c	14	3		31
Dougherty, Penn, f	14	3		31
White, Harvard, g	10	9		29
Miles, Yale, g	10	9		29
Wilson, Cornell, c	9	10		28
McGowan, Harvard, f	11	5		27
Morton, Yale, c	12	2		26
Gilman, Yale, f	8	10		26
Maciocc, Columbia, g	10	2		22
Hanger, Penn, g-f	10	2		22
Rich, Cornell, f	9	1		19
Appel, Princeton, f-g	7	5		19
Woodward, Princeton, g	8	6		18
Casey, Columbia, c	8	4		16
Mischo, Penn, f	4	8		16
Wolff, Columbia, f	6	3		15

Hub Events

Tomorrow

Pro Hockey—Bruins vs. Rangers, Garden, 8:30.
College Hockey—Boston College vs. St. Anselm's, Arena, 8:15.

Wednesday

Sonja Henie—She will appear at the Boston Garden, skating before and in between the periods of an amateur hockey game (Boston Olympics vs. Les Canadiens).

Thursday

Auto Races—Midget cars at Boston Garden.
Amatur Hockey—Commercial League games, Arena.

Saturday

Track—Prout Memorial Games, Garden.
Basketball—Boston Y. M. H. A. vs. West End House, Arena, 8.
Swimming—Third annual interscholastic meet at Harvard. Trials at 2; finals at 8.

Sunday

Pro Hockey—Bruins vs. Detroit.

Indoor Tennis Play Feb. 27

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—The 1937 United States indoor tennis championships will be played in the Seventh Regiment Armory starting Feb. 27, the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association announced yesterday. The women's singles and men's and women's mixed doubles championships, will be played at the same time. The tournaments are expected to end March 6.

College Gymnastic Result

Army 44, Flushing Y. 10.

Detroit Tiger 1937 Roster Lists Thirty-Four Players

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

What the Boston Red Sox may expect in the way of competition from the Detroit Tigers in the 1937 American League pennant race, was at least partly revealed today with the arrival of the Bengal's new club roster.

Thirty-four players are listed on the itinerary of Mickey Cochrane's Detroiters, who finished second to the Yankees in the 1936 campaign, including 15 pitchers, four catchers, nine infielders and six outfielders. And if the Tigers have a weakness as they make ready to leave for their Lakeland, Fla., training camp, it is in the pitching department.

Cochrane's hurling staff is composed of six so-called veterans, and nine rookies. But among the six veterans, only Schoolboy Rowe, Tommy Bridges and Elden Auker have performed with any degree of consistence of late, and even Auker was not dependable through the entire 1936 race. Vic Sorrell, Roxie Lawson and Joe Sullivan, the other hold-overs, are still an unknown quality.

Pitching Rookies

Cochrane will test the following rookies at Lakeland: George Coffman, who won 13 and dropped 12 at Beaumont; Donald French, winner of only four out of 11 at Portland; George Gill, with 15 won and 10 lost at Beaumont; Clyde Hatter, who left-handed Milwaukee to 16 victories; Robert Logan, another "lefty" who registered the same number of triumphs at Indianapolis; Pat McLaughlin, a third Beaumont graduate and winner of 11 contests; Paul Sullivan of Toledo, where he gained seven victories, and Jake Wade, who won four games for the Tigers late in 1936 after his purchase from Montreal.

Unless Hatter, Logan and either Joe or Paul Sullivan show unexpected development between now and the middle of April, Cochrane will face the coming flag chase minus a regular left-handed hurler. In view of the powerful left-handed batting strength possessed by both the Yankees and Indians, two of Detroit's leading rivals for the American League crown, it seems Manager "Mike" has the disadvantage of an unbalanced staff.

The return of Cochrane to active duty behind the plate will add considerable strength to the Tiger catching department. Whatever chance the Detroiters had to dispute the supremacy of the Yankees last season disappeared when the veteran pilot was forced to leave his team and take a much-needed rest. Mickey's reserve receivers are Ray Hayworth, a veteran; George Tebbetts, who joined the Bengals from Beaumont late in 1936, and Michael Tresh, a Toledo graduate.

Greenberg Back

With Hank Greenberg back on first base, the Tigers will have the same "Big Four" in their infield that carried them to pennants in 1934 and 1935. Charley Gehringer is back at second, Bill Rogell at shortstop and Marvin Owen on third. Rudy York, a hard-hitting youngster from Milwaukee, may push Greenberg into the outfield, but this is doubtful. Frank Croucher from Beaumont, Gilbert English from Toledo, and Chester Wilburn from Milwaukee are the remaining infielders.

There will be a wide-open battle at Lakeland for regular berths in the outfield. Pete Fox, Al Simmons, Goose Goslin, Gerald Walker and Joyner White are all veterans with practically an even chance. Chet Laabs, a .324 hitter at Milwaukee, is the only newcomer.

The Tigers report at Lakeland March 7 and remain there until April 14. They are scheduled to play 22 exhibition games, including two each with the Red Sox and Bees. The Bengals return to Detroit by way of Danville, Va.; Charlestown, W. Va., Dayton, Ohio, and Cincinnati, playing games with the Cincinnati Reds in all four cities.

McGill Trounces Queen's as Yale Beats Princeton

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
McGill	4	0	40	4	8
Harvard	3	0	13	6	6
Toronto	3	1	27	8	6
Montreal	3	3	19	19	6
Yale	2	2	11	24	4
Queen's	2	2	16	20	4
Dartmouth	0	3	4	16	0
Princeton	0	0	8	41	0

Results Jan. 23

McGill 11, Queen's 2.
Yale 5, Princeton 3.

McGill University's high-scoring hockey team took undisputed lead of the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League by virtue of its 11-2 victory over Queen's Saturday afternoon.

This was the Redmen's fourth straight victory in the new loop and established them as the strongest college sextet on either the Canadian or American side of the border. Queen's was expected to give McGill more of a test, but the Montreal Redmen showed superior hockey throughout the entire game.

At the present time Harvard looks like the only team that can cope with McGill, and it is the opinion of many that McGill will measure the Crimson skaters and continue on for an undefeated record in the Three-I league.

Princeton dropped its sixth consecutive league game Saturday night when Yale defeated the Tiger at Princeton, 5-3. Yale has shown vast improvement in its last two games and is now in second place with Queen's.

There are three league games scheduled for this week, with Toronto at Queen's on Wednesday night, Montreal at McGill on Friday, and Yale at Toronto on Saturday.

Short Shots

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—It's a good trick even if Don Lash doesn't do it . . . The enduring Hoosier wants to take both the mile and two-mile at the Boston Prout memorial games Saturday . . . With Glenn Cunningham and Gene Venzke in the shorter one, and Ray Sears and Joe McCluskey in the big fella, no less . . . Add life's little jokes: Christy Mathewson rated $10,000 per from the Giants in his prime . . . Now Carl Hubbell is getting in the neighborhood of $25,000 (and the Hub is no big six) . . . And that feller Feller will draw better than 10 grand from the Indians for his first full season in the majors.

Jim Tobin, United States representative on the International Basketball Federation, just stopped in to tell us he's back from last summer's Olympics . . . Jim is probably the last man of the American Olympic outfit to get home, because of the basketball rules meetings over there . . . He says Germany spent $8,000,000 on the games and took in only $7,000,000 . . . "But what publicity . . . !" adds Jim . . . Is Del Bissonette, the ex-Brooklyn Dodger first sacker, slated for a managing job in the Piedmont League?

Don't look now, but they say Frank Thomas is losing eight first-stringers from among those unbeaten Alabama footballers by graduation this June . . . Like father, like son . . . Buck Boucher, who did a lot of big-league hockeying in his day, is having son Frankie win his spurs with the Ottawa Senators.

The Fort Worth Star-Telegram quotes Texas Christian grid coach as saying Texas U. wants Dana Bible "as a peacemaker more than a coach." . . . Incidentally, Bible isn't the first pilot to get a 10-year contract . . . Gil Doble had one at Cornell and Tuss McLaughry was under one at Brown . . . For the All-America baseballer's off-season job, we give you Les Scarsella's . . . The Reds' first sacker is tossing 'em around in a dynamite factory . . . And he can have it.

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

SARASOTA, Fla.—Sam Byrd wins national baseball players' golf tourney with par-equaling 284 for 72 holes.

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Ed Dudley cards sub-par 273 for 72 holes to win $3000 Sacramento open golf.

ORLANDO, Fla.—Wayne Sabin defeats Elwood Cooke, 6—1, 6—3, 6—4, in all-California final of Florida state tennis championship; Walter Senior and Art Hendrix win doubles.

BALTIMORE—Ellsworth Vines defeats Fred Perry, 6—1, 7—5, in nonth match of pro tennis series.

TAMPA—Bill Tilden tops Vinnie Richards, 6—3, 6—1, in pro tennis match.

ATLANTIC CITY — Germain Glidden takes Atlantic coast squash racquets tourney, beating Neil Sullivan, 9—15, 15—9, 12—15, 15—10, 15—5.

MONTREAL—Robert Grant 3d swamps J. A. Rolland, 15—7, 15—9, 15—6, to win Canadian amatuer racquets title; Pairs with C. C. Pell Jr. to win doubles.

NEW YORK—Glenn Cunningham wins ¾-mile handicap at Osceola Club indoor track meet in 3:09.7 with Lou Burns second. Edgar Stripling beats out Edgar Borck in 600-yard special; Marty Glickman shut out in sprint semifinal.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis. — Maddy Horn, Beaver Dam, Wis., betters two national speed skating records to win women's Great Lakes title; Delbert Lamb leads men's division.

OSLO—Laila Schou-Nilsen betters women's world speed skating record for 3000 meters with time of 5:47.5.

WASHINGTON — Sam Atcheson defeats Stanley Hiltz, 21-2, 21-1, to win ntional Y. M. C. A. four-wall handball championship.

BUDAPEST — Hungarian table tennis players top United States team 12-2 in two-day match.

DETROIT — Hank Marino increased lead over Joe Miller to 23 1-50 points at halfway mark of series for national match bowling title.

NEW YORK — Pitcher Preddy Fitzsimmons signs New York Giants contract at reported "substantial" salary increase.

NEW YORK — Associated Press survey indicates major leagues will pay more than $3,000,000 in salaries for 1937.

NEW YORK — International basketball rules committee eliminates center tap-off from international rules.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Glenn Cunningham won disputed mile race from Joe Mangan at Boston Garden in 4:17.7.

International-American Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	17	7	7	95	69	41
Springfield	13	7	5	62	55	33
Providence	11	3	15	66	79	25
New Haven	9	4	14	62	89	22

Western Division

Syracuse	15	4	10	99	78	34
Pittsburgh	11	2	13	68	78	24
Cleveland	4	7	16	51	78	15

Results Jan. 23

Providence 2, Cleveland 2 (Overtime).
Springfield 2, New Haven 1.
Philadelphia 4, Syracuse 2.

Results Jan. 24

Syracuse 3, Providence 2.
Cleveland 3, Pittsburgh 1.
Philadelphia 6, New Haven 2.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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BIG commissions selling Easter, Birthday, Everyday cards to friends, neighbors; also personal stationery; samples free; experience unnecessary. WALLACE BROWN, 225B Fifth Ave., New York.

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KANSAS CITY
605 Nat'l Fld. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702-3
LOS ANGELES
210 West Seventh St. Tel. TRinity 2004
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
SEATTLE
624 Skinner Building Tel. MAin 3904
MIAMI
1320 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-2445
LONDON
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APARTMENTS TO LET

FENWAY—Tetlow Hall, 11 Tetlow St., rear of Jack Gardner's Palace; 1 and 2 room suites; all electric; quiet location; selected tenancy. Apply on premises or tel. Lon. 9035, Boston.

117 PARK DRIVE

1 and 2 rooms, all modern, elevator service, new sinks, stoves and showers; rentals $35-$55. Apply at office in building or call CLOSE REALTY CO., 18 Tremont St., Boston. Cap. 8378.

DANCING

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15 West 67th St., New York City
Modern, Creative, Ballet, Tap, Social, Acting.

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Member F. T. D. Hempstead 3563

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FOLDING CHAIRS—A freight car in with 4500 chairs; some seconds and some closeout bargains. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. Tel. Cap. 3632.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

EXCELLENT selection costly bedroom, living room, dining room furniture for less than cost of new commercial factory furniture; also rugs; new Simmons bedding and studio beds at great savings. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 259 East 60th St., New York City.

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FUR COATS—A reputable fur house located in the wholesale fur district offers you choice quality fashionably styled fur coats at a guaranteed saving of at least 25% to 50%. No obligation to buy these most unusual values.
"Buy in Confidence—It Pays"
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ATTENDANT or nurse, male or female, strong, capable handling heavy man. Tel. MID. 5464 or write MRS. G., 19 Upland Rd., Watertown, Mass.

HELP WANTED—MEN

RADIO REPAIR AND SERVICE MAN
222-A West Newton St., Boston.

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COMPANION-Nurse, strong, cheerful, youthful, capable of handling child invalid; fair salary. Box F-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing; Watches, Diamonds and Wedding Rings in Gold and Platinum. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 3400

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Cleaning, Adjusting Pen and New Sac, 35c
LATREMORE'S 45 Bromfield Street Boston

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT We Sell All Makes 5 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

PIANOS FOR SALE

GOOD used pianos at reasonable prices; Steinways, Mason Hamlin (etc.); tuning and repairing. Ernest Davis, 325 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 266 Huntington Ave.—Large room with lavatory, hot and cold water; opposite The Mother Church park. Tel. COM. 6007.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1101 16th St., N. W.—Harmonious, well furnished rooms downtown, walking distance shopping and department districts; excellent meals.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1613 O Street, N. W.—Large, comfortable room in quiet household; meals if desired; walking distance of downtown section.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Front room, bright, cozy next to bath; convenient; $4 weekly. Phone Hillside 0310-J.

RUGS AND CARPETS

BROADLOOM carpeting, quality grades (not all colors), specially priced to clear our stockroom. Dexter Carpet, 127 Madison Ave., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

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SOLOISTS WANTED

FIRST CHURCH, CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Ridgewood, N. J., would welcome applications for permanent soloist position; audition soon; Christian Scientist required.

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WANTED—Women's worn fur coats, high cash prices; free appraisal. I. M. FUR, 1 W. 34th St., N. Y. WI. 7-7969, opp. Empire State Bldg.

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Also Gasoline and Lubricating Oils
FRED C. McKENNEY
COLLEGE and SABATTUS STS Tel. 3750

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Shoes for Women
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We thank readers of The Christian Science Monitor for their valued patronage which we much appreciate.

E. A. RANDALL, *President*
H. F. MERRILL, *Mgr. and Treas.*

JANUARY CLEARANCE VALUES
On sale all through January. Special values in Apparel and Accessories for misses, women and children.
OWEN, MOORE'S
PORTLAND MAINE

HEIRLOOMS MODERNIZED
Forgotten in your jewelry case are many old pieces which we can modernize into smart, modern jewelry. Also, among your jewelry probably are articles which, repaired by us, would be as attractive as new. Look through your jewel case now. Then stop in for our suggestions.
Carter Brothers Co.
Jewelers
521 CONGRESS STREET

How to Find the Local Dealer
When you want to purchase a product which is advertised by its manufacturer in the Monitor, you can often obtain the name of a local dealer by consulting the Monitor advertisements of retail stores in your city.
Look for a picture of the advertised product, or the trade mark or trade name in the dealer advertisements.

MAINE

PORTLAND (Continued)

Langley's
J. O. LANGLEY
5 Convenient Locations
599 Congress Street
630 Congress Street
634 Congress Street
Union Station
212 Middle Street
Where you may always obtain
Quality Food
Fair Prices

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046, 9:00 A. M. to 11 A. M. except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

New Dresses
present new prints . . . and more arresting than ever before!
HARRY G. EMMONS

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal and New England Coke
29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

HALL BROS. CO.
Distributor of FORD *Products*
FUEL OIL — RANGE OIL
Higher Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

For QUALITY
Home-Made Candy
Visit
The Granite State Candy Shoppe
13 Warren Street, Concord, N. H.

INSURANCE
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord, N. H.

BARTLETT'S FOUNTAIN and FOOD
125 Warren Street
Tel. 1110

Colburn's
Spanish Villa
CHOICE FOOD
SODA FOUNTAIN
Unexcelled Service
32 North Main Street

Boutwell Mortuary
Resident Lady Assistant
190 North Main Street Tel. 24-W

DOVER

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington Street
Webb's Mayonnaise and Sandwich Spread
Tel. 73

For the Months of January and February
All White Wrist Watches
Ladies' and Gentlemen's 25% Off
E. R. McCLINTOCK
Diamond Jeweler, Optometrist
ON THE BRIDGE

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER (Continued)

When in Dover, N. H.,
Eat at
DAERIS RESTAURANT
MORRILL BLDG.
Corner Central Ave. and Third St.
Delicious Food
Our Ice Cream Made from Pure Cream

SHOES
for the Family
at
MORRILL BLDG.
H. E. HUGHES

Visit our Newly Remodeled Store
Twice as Much Furniture.
E. ANTON FURNITURE
INCORPORATED
38 Third Street
Household Furnishings — Antiques
Tel. 856

CAVANAUGH'S NEWS AGENCY
GREETING CARDS
CANDIES, MAGAZINES
LUNCHEONETTE
FOUNTAIN
Tel. Conn. 348 Central Ave.

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2502-M, daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AMOSKEAG SAVINGS BANK
SAVINGS DEPOSITS
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
Manchester, New Hampshire

McLane and Taylor
Remodeling and Restyling
FURS
New York furriers here to serve and advise you.
624 WILLOW STREET PHONE 1480

Potted and Cut Flowers
Prompt attention given to special orders.
Flowers Fresh Daily
Free Delivery in town or we will gladly wire your order.
GREENE'S FLOWER SHOP
113 Hanover Street

W. E. DUNBAR SONS
COAL WOOD COKE
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Farm Machinery Feed Store Cement
GULF FUEL and RANGE OIL
READING COAL
1107 ELM STREET Phone 452
632 MASSABESIC STREET Phone 453

FREDERICK L. WALLACE SONS
Funeral Directors
ESTABLISHED 1857
116 LOWELL STREET Phone 732-W

Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy
Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

PERMANENTS
Special Realistic $5
Machineless Permanents
Zotos $10.00
Jamal $6.50
IDA PATZKE
21 DUBUQUE STREET PHONE 354

GRAUAS BROS.
MEN'S CLOTHING
Suits Made to Measure
Tailoring and Repairing
Let us remind you that woolen materials are going up—now is the time to buy.
698 ELM ST. Opp. Merrimack Common

Electrical Contractors
Appliances
and Oil Burners
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 Elm St. Phone 667 and 668

Green Acres Farm Dairy
Pasteurized and Raw Milk
268 South Mammouth Road
PHONE 3294

PURITAN OIL CO.
MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS
Gasoline—Motor Oils
Range and Fuel Oils
Your Patronage Solicited
TELEPHONE 6880

SUN DRY
CLEANERS and DYERS
108 MANCHESTER ST. TEL. 3520-W

CHIPMAN'S DRUG STORES
797 ELM STREET and GRANITE SQUARE
The Drug Stores that you will enjoy trading with
Magazines, Toilet Articles, Candies, Soda Fountain

Mae Fogg Beauty Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Work
Telephone 1140W
1008 Elm Street

Hermsdorf Showcase Co.
Manufacture and dealers in all kinds of store fixtures and inside woodwork. Upholstering and furniture repairing.
Franklin and Auburn Sts. Tel. 4620

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

LEAVITT'S
THE LEAVITT CO.
Be Wise!
Buy yourself a Winter Coat
Now—Marvelous Assortment at Tremendous Savings
Final Week of January Clearance
Don't Miss These Marvelous Values
JAMES W. HILL CO.
"QUALITY and SERVICE"
Meats, Fruits, Fresh Vegetables and Canned Goods
Many German Specialties
R. Hecker and Co.
191 DOUGLAS ST. Phone 2130

For Information in regard to Chickering's 112th Anniversary PIANO
Call at
PIPER McINTIRE CO.
888 Elm Street

NASHUA

Tillie's Beauty Shoppe

Scalp Remains Cool During Process
92 MAIN STREET TEL. 2095-W

ANN'S
January CLEARANCE SALE
81 W. Pearl St.
Tel. 489

Men's Fine Clothing
TAILORED BY FASHION PARK
ADLER ROCHESTER
TIMELY CLOTHES
AVARDS
161 MAIN STREET NASHUA, N. H.

PRISCILLA TEA ROOM
Home-Made Candy and Ice Cream
Nuts Roasted Daily
Full-Course Dinners
Priscilla 153 Main St. Tel. 272
Nashua, N. H.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

THE FUNERAL CHURCH
A distinctive establishment . . . offering a dignified, suitable service at most moderate prices. Phone, day or night: TRafalgar 7-8200
THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Inc.
Broadway at 66th Street, N. Y.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

CHASE & CHASE
Book and Stationery Store
Books, Stationery, Pictures, Framing
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Card Engraving and Die Stamping
202 THAMES STREET Tel. 304

SMITH'S
CANDY SHOP
Formerly Jackson's
Page & Shaw Candies

168 Thames Street Tel. 3223

Order Your Milk Delivered in Cream Tops. It Costs No More.
AQUIDNECK - ISLAND CREAMERY
8 ALBRO PLACE Tel. 1068

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 THAMES ST. and 38 WASHINGTON SQ.

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

Office Supplies
29 Marlborough St.
Tel. 1870

Newport Oil Corporation
Distributors for SHELL Gasoline and Burning Oils
SERVICE STATIONS:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Street
LONG WHARF TEL. 2600

William B. Scott & Co. Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Garden and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

The D. J. Sullivan Co.
COKE COAL WOOD
Auburn Silent Automatic Oil Burner
FUEL OIL RANGE
813 THAMES STREET TEL. 970
Est. of W. B. Sullivan—A. L. Sullivan

RHODE ISLAND

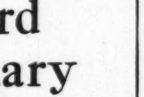
PAWTUCKET

CITIES SERVICE
GAS *and* OILS
New and Used Tires
Batteries Serviced
NEWTON'S TIRE SHOP
440 DEXTER ST. Tel. PERRY 6789

PIONEER FOOD STORE
HURLEY GREENMAN
Birthday Sale All Week.
"PIONEER'S SEVENTH INAUGURAL"
519 Power Road Tel. Perry 7072
FREE DELIVERY

PROVIDENCE

MAELLVERN FARM
Pure Grade A Raw Milk
W. H. GREENE



OAKLAWN, R. I. Telephone Valley 845-J
Visitors Welcome

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
43rd January Sales
Now in Progress

NORFOLK

G. L. WILLIS, Prop. J. W. WILLIS, Mgr.
Willis DRY CLEANERS
Phone 22389
754 W. 21ST STREET NORFOLK, VA.

The Norfolk Stationery Company
INCORPORATED
Lithographers, Engravers and Printers
COMMERCIAL STATIONERS AND OFFICE OUTFITTERS
PHONE 44384 113 BROOKE AVENUE

The EWART CAFETERIAS
112-114 MARKET STREET
Next Door Pendee's Dept. Grocery
NORFOLK, VA.
112-114 N. 5th St. Richmond, Va. | 522 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

HOFHEIMER'S SHOES *for the family*
Norfolk—Portsmouth—Richmond
Newport News

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY
Granby Street, Corner Main

RICHMOND

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
(Broad at Fifth)
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK $5.00 $6.00
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

Henry W. Woody
Funeral Home
Corner 25th St. and Jefferson Av.
Richmond, Va. Dial 3-2887

GRIGGS' BAKERIES
Belmont and Cary 4-9824
Harrison and Main 5-6361
615 N. Lombardy Street 47611
Tempting Variety of Baked Products
TRY OUR COFFEE CAKES

Ocean Spray CRANBERRY SAUCE
Good Foods—advertised NATIONALLY in The Christian Science Monitor.

WEST END MARKET
117 N. ROBINSON Dial 5-9149

Complete Fur Service
Full Stock of Fine Furs
Cleaning, Repairing, Restyling
Cold-Air Fur Storage
F. Karl Beckh & Co., Inc.
DIAL 34894 308 E. GRACE ST.

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND (Continued)

HUMPTY DUMPTY Shoe Shoppe
4 Doors West of Byrd Theatre
(Open Sat. Eves. until 9 Phone 4-9927)

DANIEL GREEN
COMFY SLIPPERS
Wilbur Coon for the Dainty Woman's Foot

ROANOKE

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover
Clover Creamery Company
Incorporated
Roanoke, Va.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

Roanoke's newest and most modern Laundry and Dry Cleaning plant.

Rutroughs, Inc.
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
"Fashions for Men"
PONCE DE LEON HOTEL BUILDING

JOSEPH SPIGEL, INC.
Campbell Avenue at Henry Street
Make our store your headquarters. Everything ready to wear for Women, Misses and Children

FEDERAL BAKERY
Don't forget quality is our motto in all our products, and we Specialize in Salt Rising Bread.
Phone 9456 109 Market Square

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
928 Third Avenue
Corner 9th Avenue at 1st Street
1209 Fourth Avenue
1012 16th Street
741 Sixth Avenue
1010 Tenth Street
1201 Adams Avenue
3rd Avenue at 26th Street

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1018 FOURTH AVENUE

Mootz
Jumbo Bread
Wrapped in Gingham Wrapper

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9TH STREET

Princess
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Dept. Store

MORGANTOWN

O. J. Morrison Co.
MORGANTOWN, W. VA.
"We Serve You Well and Save You Money"

Thomas Cleaners Inc.
Dependable
Dry Cleaning and Pressing
231 Pleasant Street Phone 22

KROPFF BROS.
Jewelry
Metropolitan Theatre Bldg.
Morgantown, W. Va.

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M. 2864, 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
It is one of the most cherished beliefs of our firm that the retail business is an occupation of dignity and responsibility, and that success depends, in large measure, on the sense of accuracy of those who direct its policy.
You can shop at any of our Stores with confidence, knowing that the management desires that every transaction, no matter how large or small, shall be entirely satisfactory to the customer.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

PIGGLY WIGGLY

Hudson's Bay Company
When in Calgary
Shop With Confidence At "The Bay"
PHONE M 83

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M-4680
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27763, 9 to 12 daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It Is Not So Much What You Pay... As What You Get For The Price You Pay

Let your New Year's resolution be to take advantage of the
TWO WAY SAVINGS:
Lower Prices
Higher Quality
Offered by
SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE

Hudson's Bay Company
Our January Clearance Sale
offers you splendid buys in broken lines and odd sizes.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

JOHNSTONE WALKER
LIMITED

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

PIGGLY WIGGLY
RETURN TO QUALITY RETURN TO ECONOMY

Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd.
Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670

"NEW THINGS"

Gathered from the style sources of the world.

For you—for your home—for gifts.

ELEVATOR LOBBY, SECOND FLOOR

RED & WHITE STORES

Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods, Operated Co-operatively, Sponsored in Western Canada by

Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

ST. BONIFACE CREAMERY
MILK - CREAM - BUTTER
Phone 201-114
A. W. BUTLER, *Sales Manager*

Comfortable Shoes Make Easy Days
HEEL HUGGER SHOES
for Men and Women
AAAA to EEE, SIZE 1 to 12
Yours for Foot Comfort

Macdonald Shoe Store
LIMITED
494 MAIN STREET

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

KNIT IT
and be in style!
USE
MONARCH WOOL
and you'll have real satisfaction
Robinson's are Hamilton headquarters for Monarch Wools and there's a Monarch wool for every modern purpose, from the soft 2-ply "Fairy" to the heavy 4-ply "Jumbo." Prices range from 18c to 40c.
The G. W. Robinson Co. Ltd.

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, ETC.
97 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

LONDON

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:
202 Dundas ..... Met 7111
613 Dundas ..... Fair 970
729 Richmond ..... Met 167
77 Wharncliffe ..... Met 4568

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
60 employees. Fender and Body Bumping. Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1175

AYLMER LAUNDRY
and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond St. Met. 5100
ADAM PALMER, Branch Manager

CUMMING'S
PROSPERITY SALE
A real opportunity for men, young men and boys to replenish their wardrobes at special prices.
CUMMING *The Clothier*
248 Dundas Street, LONDON
Stores also at Stratford and Galt

Geo. E. Logan & Sons
FUNERAL HOME
Our Modern Chapel Is Completely Air-Conditioned and Cooled.
Moderate Prices
Phone Met. 1968 371 Dundas Street

COURTESY—
SERVICE—
SATISFACTION
at
Smallman & Ingram Limited
"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

"Calling All Cars!"

In Ontario and Quebec

resident motorists and tourists alike have learned that it pays to patronize service stations displaying this sign.

SUPERTEST TRADE MARK
"SUPERTEST"
Superior Products and Service

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
See Our Display Advertisement on Page 2.

OTTAWA

AN EXPLANATION

The Citizen Publishing Company Limited in its advertising card, which has been appearing each week in this column for several years, has been inviting *Monitor* readers who wished to support an Ottawa newspaper to subscribe for *The Evening Citizen;* and the publishers are grateful to those who have responded favorably to this invitation.

As *The Morning Citizen* also is issued by The Citizen Publishing Company Limited, some of those who wish to support this newspaper in response to its announcement in the *Monitor* may wonder why a subscription for *The Morning Citizen* is not considered by the publishers as support of any real value to the publishing company.

The reason for this attitude on the part of the publishers becomes clear when it is realized that the bulk of newspaper operating revenues comes from retail advertising, and that retail advertisers consider evening newspaper circulation of definite value and morning newspaper circulation of relatively little value.

For this reason, therefore, The Citizen Publishing Company appeals to *Monitor* readers in the Ottawa field to subscribe for *The Evening Citizen.* It is glad to make this explanation, and to repeat the invitation in this larger space.

The Citizen Publishing Company Limited

PRODUCERS DAIRY
MILK CREAM ICE CREAM BUTTER
Phone Queen 630

Fisher
The Shop of Fashion Craft
110-112 SPARKS STREET

ONTARIO

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 3434
9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BUDGET BUNDLE
12 lbs. $1.49
Everything fully finished including housedresses and regular shirts. Must be half flat work—no curtains or dress shirts. Additional lbs. 12c.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

MILNES COAL-COKE
88 KING ST. EAST TORONTO

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"
Caulfield's
SELECTED GRADE MILK
Is Satisfying More Than 30,000 Toronto Users
PHONE US TO CALL

DOAN
COAL COMPANY, LIMITED
Your Patronage Is Solicited
COAL COKE
LL. 5131

Insurance
EVERY KIND
CHARLES R. HARRIS
PROMPT SERVICE
AD 6334
59 YONGE STREET

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

3 Chapels in TORONTO
Dependable Funeral Service
McDougall & Brown Limited
St. Clair and Pinewood MElrose 2423

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Use the Phone—We Deliver

HELEN SIMPSON
Flowers
2518 Yonge St. at St. Clements Ave.
MOhawk 3000 City Wide Delivery
HOWARD 2115 HOWARD 2116

Hunter's Groceteria
2080 QUEEN STREET E.
COMPETITIVE PRICES FREE DELIVERY

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE EAST
Good Food, Well Cooked, Nicely Served
(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

WINDSOR

Sale of FUR COATS
Including Beautiful
PERSIAN LAMBS
Credit Terms If Desired
L. P. LAZARE
14 Chatham St. East Phone 3-2418

Tann's Super Stations
Wyandotte and Hall
Howard and Tecumseh Rd.
Sandwich and Glengarry
Ottawa and Pillette, E. Windsor
PENNZOIL MOTOR OIL—FROST COP.

How to Find the Local Dealer
When you want to purchase a product which is advertised by its manufacturer in the Monitor, you can often obtain the name of a local dealer by consulting the Monitor advertisements of retail stores

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 3434
9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Simpson's
SMART NEW KNITTED SUITS
To wear now under your fur coat to perk up a weary-winter wardrobe . . . to wear alone later on when the warm Spring weather arrives . . . these smart new knits will definitely do wonders for your fashion reputation.
FASHION FLOOR—THE THIRD
THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

Dechaux
FULL SHADE BRIGHTER CLEANING
for EVERYTHING
DYERS
UPHOLSTERERS
FURRIERS
FRONTENAC 3131
Dechaux Freres Ltée—Montreal

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

OAL FUEL OIL
*DOLLARD 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal COMPANY LIMITED

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY VALUE—SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Ave., Montreal
Phone: LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegram Delivery Association

SHAVER'S LAUNDRY
8 LAUNDRY SERVICES
Send Your Fine Linens
WI. 4115

FUR COATS
Made to Measure and Ready Made
Guaranteed Quality, Inspection Invited
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS,
Lancaster 7029 1193 Phillips Square

A Complete Department Store
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

You'll Enjoy Shopping At
Simpson's
THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY, LTD.
Phone 7641 Regina

CROWN BAKERY
Bread, Buns, Cakes, etc.
Phone 93196
and
Our driver will call gladly

SASKATOON

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.
PHONE 5551 731 BROADWAY

Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

ART

JAMES ARMSTRONG, 18, Tooks Court, Cursitor St., London, E. C. 4.—Expert restoration of pictures, coloured prints, drawings, carving in wood and stone.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Boarding for animals under experienced care; also stripping, shampooing, toilet work, etc. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. *New Cross 0486.*

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HEATHER BANK
St. Peters Road, Parkstone near Bournemouth. Happy home life with loving efficient care offered in children from babyhood, by Miss Marjorie Marnoch, graduate of Mothercraft and Domestic Science Schools. Entire charge undertaken or temporary and holiday periods. Outdoor life. Safe sea bathing. Froebel nursery classes for children 2-5 years and Primary 5-8 years held at home. Day pupils welcomed. Opportunity for older children to attend good day schools in district.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING.—Bring your materials to "Silvestria." Good cut, personal attention, coats and gowns, 47a Marloes Rd., Kensington, W. 8. Western 3964.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Wakeman & Cadogan Agency
(Miss White), 16 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1
Tel. Sloane 2081. Open daily 10-5:30. Sat. 10-12.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON—Charming furnished top self-contained flat, 6 months; 5 rooms, bath, kitchen, plate, linen; 10 minutes town; phone, BASS, 7 Elgin Mansions, Elgin Ave., W. 9.

LONDON—Self-contained, unfurnished family flat, 3 large rooms, also kitchen-dining room and bathroom; pleasant quiet road near Ladbroke Grove Station; buses to all parts; £90 per annum. Owner's telephone Wordsworth 1659. Box W-32. BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES FOR SALE

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Worth Knowing

"BEATING THE BOUNDS"
AN OLD ENGLISH CUSTOM

In some sections of England and Wales, farmers still observe the age-old custom of "beating the bounds." "Beating the bounds" simply means picking out the most alert and likely looking of the farm lads and carrying them over the bounds of the parish. At each significant landmark, used in making the bounds, the boys are required to thrash it soundly. This incident impresses on them the location of these landmarks so effectively that boundary disputes practically never occur in Wales.

The custom is said to go as far back as Alfred the Great.

Studies In the Psalms

No. 58 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 137

By the Waters of Babylon

(A Psalm of the Captivity in Babylon, 586-536 B. C.)

When the elegy appears in a literature it is usually the sign of a period of seeming depression, national or personal. In 586 B. C., the King, Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon, having conquered the ancient enemy Assyria, came down the great road of the coastal plain, into Canaan. There he attacked and destroyed the city of Jerusalem. Thousands of captives in three great deportations tramped eastward across the Arabian desert 500 miles, much as the more recent Armenians tramped from Musa Dagh to Deir-el-Zor. For 70 long years captivity was the portion of the Children of Israel.

The plaintive elegy known as Psalm 137 undoubtedly came out of this experience, for "they that carried us away captive required of us a song; and they that wasted us required of us mirth." But, "How shall we sing the Lord's song in a strange land?"

Recalling the beloved home and its dearness, the song pledges eternal remembrance in true oriental fashion:

If I forget thee, O Jerusalem,
Let my right hand forget her cunning . . .
Let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth.

Nor can the singer forget the bitter experience of seeing the people of Edom laugh and jeer at them as they passed on the way to the desert (see Obadiah), and the demand which they voiced concerning Jerusalem: "Rase it, rase it, even to the foundation thereof."

It is not difficult to understand why even in Jesus' day, the Idumeans (Edomites) were scarcely accepted by the people as their friends.

Motoraids

A Towing Aid

A TOW rope in the tool compartment for use in case of need is an important aid. I have, however, found by experience on the road that attempting to pull a dead car with an ordinary tow rope results in a series of disagreeable and sometimes ineffective jerks; and, after the car finally gets under way, the jerking continues as the car is pulled along.

Much of this jerking can be smoothed to a steady pull by inserting a heavy coil spring in the tow rope. I found such a spring on an old discarded mowing machine, and it was a distinct help. If no spring is found in the old scrap iron about the place, one can be bought at a hardware store.—F. P., Hancock, N. H.

My Debt

IF I have strength, I owe the service
of the strong;
If melody I have, I owe the world a
song;
If I can stand when all about my
post are falling,
If I can run with speed when needy
hearts are calling,
And, if my torch can light the dark
of any night—
Then, I must pay the debt I owe with
living light.

If heaven's grace has dowered me
with some rare gift,
If I can lift some load no other's
strength can lift;
If I can heal some wound no other's
hand can heal,
If some great truth the speaking
skies reveal—
Then, I must go a broken, wounded
thing,
If, to a wounded world my gifts no
healing bring.

For any gift God gives to me, I cannot pay;
Gifts are most mine when I give them most away;
God's gifts are like His flowers, which show their right to stay
By giving all their bloom and fragrance away.
Riches are not gold, nor lands, estates, nor marts—
The only wealth there is, is found in human hearts.

—*Charles Cooke Woods, in "Rays of Sunshine."*

The Cameraman's Dream—*The Panel Is Cleverly Made Up of 177 Separate Animal Pictures*

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Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Well, here's another member of the P-C-C-C-C, a Monitor reader who writes as follows from Pickering, Ontario:

RTVXZ BNFH IKNMXOVO

VOMQ, *SQZNQXO, *BQN.! USFNO

BMWRQVXNC MXESC JMMRVXL

CSF QXO SRTMW PQXI.

Bible Arithmetic

(On Mondays and Tuesdays this feature is based on citations of current study.)

To the number of letters in the name of the second book of the Bible —— add the number of letters in the missing word from the following verse: "And God spake unto Moses and . . . . . unto him, I am the Lord" ——; subtract the number of letters in the first missing word in the following verse: "O God, thou art . . . . . God; early will I seek thee: my soul thirsteth for thee, my . . . . . longeth for thee in a dry and thirsty land, where . . . . . water is" ——; multiply by the number of letters in the second missing word ——; divide by the number of letters in the third missing word ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, which call for changing only one letter each time as you form a new word, try changing FORE to BACK in four moves.

Letter Juggling

Using only the following nine letters, try forming two different nine-letter words.

C D E I N O R T U

Fun With Synonyms

Monday brings another list of words with their synonyms for you to pair off. The first has been checked as usual.

1	difficult	adroit	
2	incredulous	keen	
3	fantastic	arduous	1
4	capricious	enthusiastic	
5	slender	doubtful	
6	apposite	inconstant	
7	affable	grotesque	
8	earnest	slight	
9	astute	amicable	
10	dexterous	pertinent	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Quotation for Today

ONLY HE is poor whose wants are many.
—LEONARDO DA VINCI.

Daily Anecdote

Webster Proposes

Daniel Webster, with the assistance of a Miss Fletcher, was endeavoring to open a package which had arrived by post, but was experiencing some trouble untying the string with which it was fastened. When this had been accomplished, he said, "We have been successful in untying a knot. Suppose we try to tie one which will last through life."

Taking a ribbon, he partially tied a knot, and handed it to her to finish. This she did, thereby accepting his proposal of marriage.

Years later, in a box marked "Precious Documents," the ribbon was discovered. It was still tied.

Brevities

New Yorker (Howard Brubaker)—Hereafter, officers in the foreign service must not take alien wives without the permission of the Government. East, west, home gals are best.

Philadelphia Inquirer — In some respects the idea of finger-printing children seems to a good one. At least it will settle the question as to who used the guest towel in the bathroom.

Goshen News-Democrat—A new-type carburetor is said to allow autos to get 200 miles on a gallon of gasoline, making it unnecessary to fill the tank while seeking a parking spot.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

(Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page)

1. What present labor dispute is considered by economists to be the most expensive strike in the history of the United States?

2. What nation is appointing a woman as its diplomatic representative in Denmark?

3. Is there a trend in the world back to the gold standard?

4. How may ocean liners pass through Quarantine in the Port of New York without stopping for the medical inspection of its passengers?

5. What per cent of the nation, according to President Roosevelt, is "ill-housed, ill-clad, ill-nourished"?

6. Was President Roosevelt's action in retaining all members of his Cabinet without the formality of their submitting resignations, unprecedented?

7. What is the latest West-East transcontinental flight record? Who set it?

8. What amount has the United States Government spent on relief and recovery? To what extent have relief rolls been cut?

9. What Cabinet policies are being attacked in the current Japanese crisis?

10. What is the automobile strike costing the workers in wage losses?

11. What significance has been attached to the American visit of Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade of Great Britain?

12. What automobile manufacturer recently put on permanent exhibition his 25,000,000th car?

13. What does the Constitution require the President to say on taking his oath of office?

14. Was President Roosevelt's first term a full four years?

15. What state gives training to prospective jurors?

16. What per cent of its employees, according to claims of General Motors, have protested against the interruption of operations in automobile plants?

17. What was the finding of the health commission sent by the League of Nations to investigate conditions in Madrid?

18. What means were employed to tie up Chicago's loop traffic in the three-hour strike of the city's electrical workers?

19. Have shipments of gold to the federal vaults at Fort Knox, Ky., been halted?

20. What steps have been taken by the Federal Government to aid in the middle-west flood crisis?

In Lighter Vein

Friendly Game

"Shall we have a friendly game of cards?"

"No, let's play bridge."—Troy (N. Y.) Times.

Toss a Coin

"I don't know whether to be a barber or an author."

"Toss for it—heads or tales."—Lewisham and Catsford Guide.

Mistaken Identity

Sandy's landlady was never very lavish with her helpings at meals, but one day his portion was so small that the Scot looked up: "Haven't you made a mistake?" he asked.

"No," she said. "What's wrong?"

"Only that my name's Sandy, not Gandhi!"—Lewisham and Catsford Guide.

—Tit-Bits

Husband: "Well, we can't stay here all night. We must leave the car. Come along."

Wife: "One minute, dear. Are you sure you put the brakes on?"

The Critic Speaks

When the pipe band of a certain regiment of Scots played for the first time on Church Square, Pretoria, a kaffir listening to the band was asked what he thought of it.

After a few seconds' consideration he replied: "Plenty no good, boss. No beginning, no middle, no finish. All one like."—Sporting and Dramatic.

No Deprivity

An elderly colored man was politely offering his seat in a street car to Miss Mandy. She replied: "Ah thanks yuh; but Ah cain't deprive yuh."

Touching his hat again, the man said: "No deprivity, Ah assuahs yuh, ma'am."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Colonial Mitten Game

The modern version or revival of the Colonial Mitten game is gaining in popularity. The guests each receive a pair of canvas mittens. (Make sure not to purchase gloves with fingers in them, for it is the fact that four fingers are in one part of the mitten that gives the stunt a zest, and the guests, their awkwardness.)

Send the mittened guests in pairs to try their hand (rather, their mittens) at buttoning some old garments which should be hung from hangers along the wall. Tiny baby garments, having tiny buttonholes and just as tiny buttons, are sure to find not one mittened contestant able to finish the entire process.

Scatter a few pins and some tiny bits of paper and some beans and grains of rice on a dark piece of cloth on the floor, and have the contestants pick them up. Or else ask each mittened person to sew a button to a piece of cloth—then have him sign his name to a card, which will serve as a closing for the stunt. However, some hostesses like to play this game just before serving refreshments; and they request the players to keep their mittens on while eating the food. It is up to her, then, to serve things that are most difficult to handle; and the hostess is advised to take the guests to the basement or to the kitchen, as they are liable to create a messy kitchen not only by their awkwardness, but by the merriment which causes their awkwardness to increase.

Martha and George Washington never failed to use the mitten game whenever they had friends in for an evening's entertainment; and Martha always kept a supply of mittens made for unexpected party needs.—Luella B. L., Washington, Ill.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Think club splendid idea, Oakland, Calif.! Would certainly enjoy meeting you and other fans.

Bible Arithmetic: 6 (Exodus), plus 4 (said), minus 2 (my), times 5 (flesh), divided by 2 (no), equals 20.

Letter Changing: Fore, bore, bare, bark, back.

Letter Juggling: Reduction, Introduce.

Fun With Synonyms: Difficult—arduous; incredulous—doubtful; fantastic—grotesque; capricious—inconstant; slender—slight; apposite—pertinent; affable—amicable; earnest—enthusiastic; astute—keen; dexterous—adroit.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

All One People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

In the first year or so of the twentieth century it was announced in the Boston newspapers that the famous Southern general of Civil War times, "Joe" Wheeler, was visiting Boston and would attend the "Pop" concert in Symphony Hall that night.

That evening the hall was packed. Every table was occupied; and one of them had the General's party, seated early and dining quietly, down near the platform.

Just before the concert ended, the General's party arose and walked slowly down the center aisle; and as they did so, the Northern audience came to its feet as one man. The little General looked around with a world of deep feeling in his noble face, for he was now taken to the heart of the North as warmly as he was to the South.

To at least one person present it bespoke the unity that underlies all Americans, with old differences and quarrels healed and forgotten, and all standing firmly together for the right, for peace and progress, and for more light.

Not one seat was resumed, no one spoke or even whispered, until the "Little General" had left the hall.

Parliamentary Practice

Disposal of Letters

Question: (a) Is it legal for anyone to blot out the name of a person to whom a letter to the church is addressed? and could such a letter properly be kept as a church record?

(b) Could the clerk of a church properly accept such a letter or an anonymous letter for the files of the church?

Answer: (a) No individual has the right to tamper with a letter addressed to an organization of which he is a member unless the membership gives him that right. However, the action would simply render the member liable to censure or discipline and would not affect the status of the letter itself as the property of the membership, if addressed to it.

(b) Any communication to the body should be placed before the body for such action as it wishes to take. The body alone has the right to decide whether a letter should be answered, filed, or destroyed. It may, of course, delegate the function to a sub-group or to an individual.

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. The Pacific coast maritime strike. Beginning on Oct. 29, 1936, it has cost $10,000,000 a day in business.

2. Mexico has named Señorita Palma Guillen to this post.

3. Dr. James Harvey Rogers, New Deal monetary adviser, in an analysis of the international money situation declares: "What we can anticipate is the world going back to gold. It will be a tentative sort of gold standard, with the rate of gold in the monetary unit being changed much more easily than before."

4. New regulations allow ships to pass without stopping after the operating companies have filed a statement with the public health service that there is no sickness among passengers. This information is radioed to the company's offices.

5. One third.

6. Yes.

7. The record of 7 hours, 28 minutes, 25 seconds was set by Howard Hughes on Jan. 19.

8. $10,000,000,000 has been spent; but the relief burden has been cut 30 per cent since the peak of 5,300,000 in 1935.

9. Military domination and fascist tendencies, which have brought heavy tax rises and diplomatic defeats.

10. About $1,000,000 a day.

11. It is believed that the British Government is prepared to open debt negotiations.

12. Henry Ford.

13. "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of the President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

14. No; all previous inaugurations have been held on March 4. In 1937, the date was Jan. 20.

15. New Jersey has a "school for jurors." A class of 218 recently completed a course on jury duty taught by Federal Judge William Clark.

16. 79 per cent, or 110,262 employees.

17. Despite the long siege of the city, the group found the morale high and inhabitants' state of health satisfactory.

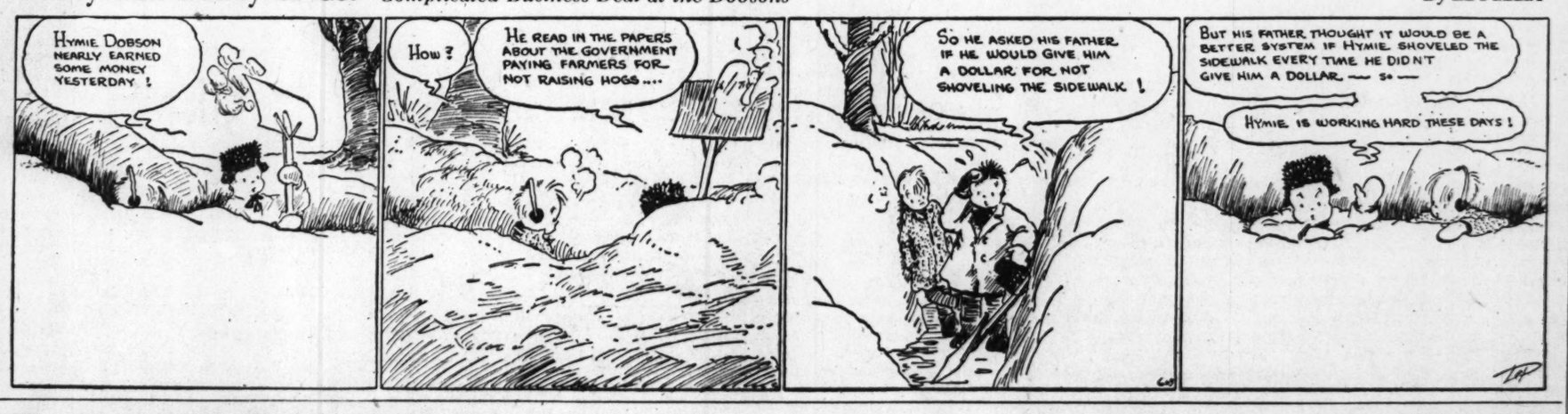
18. Street lights and traffic signals were turned off, and 38 of the city's 51 bridges across the Chicago River were left in a raised position.

19. Yes, until floods in the Ohio valley area have receded.

20. President Roosevelt has ordered every agency of the government to give a helping hand.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Complicated Business Deal at the Dobsons'*

By LE PELLEY


HYMIE DOBSON NEARLY EARNED SOME MONEY YESTERDAY !
HOW ?
HE READ IN THE PAPERS ABOUT THE GOVERNMENT PAYING FARMERS FOR NOT RAISING HOGS ....
SO HE ASKED HIS FATHER IF HE WOULD GIVE HIM A DOLLAR FOR NOT SHOVELING THE SIDEWALK !
BUT HIS FATHER THOUGHT IT WOULD BE A BETTER SYSTEM IF HYMIE SHOVELED THE SIDEWALK EVERY TIME HE DID N'T GIVE HIM A DOLLAR. — SO —
HYMIE IS WORKING HARD THESE DAYS !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Lazy Day*

By CARMACK

It was cold and rainy today so I stayed indoors and sat around--
And snoozed and hardly moved a paw all day—
But when the Boss came home from school this afternoon I gave him a rousing reception—
which made him feel good and gave me a lot of exercise besides-

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Weapons of *This* Warfare—

ASPONTANEOUS relief effort of unprecedented scope has risen to meet one of the worst flood menaces in American history. Headlines that seethed with domestic industrial strife have suddenly given place to reports of the nation's inspiring response to the plight of people left homeless in the spreading waters of the Ohio valley.

Yesterday the air was charged with the bitter partisanship of class conflict. Today a wholehearted willingness to help springs up on every side to meet an emergency not of man's making. For the moment the problem of idle workers and idle factories seems small compared with the greater need of numbers imperiled by flood and famine.

It is encouraging to see how completely a nation divided by economic issues now stands united in this crisis. Yet the automobile strike, momentarily lost to public notice, and the issues which provoked it may seriously endanger thousands of homes. The effects of poverty can be quite as destructive over a period of time as the dangers which suddenly beset the Ohio region.

Out of the present flood crisis may come a greater realization of the fact that heroism and helpfulness can accomplish as much in overcoming less tangible difficulties that grow out of economic trials. Jesus went around the countryside meeting and overcoming all manner of human discord. He proved for mankind that the weapons for our earthly warfare are within reach of every individual—now and always.

Problems are things each individual can help to work out. A collective realization of the Master's teaching is helping to meet effects of the flood. A spiritual awareness of the power of divine precept—individually realized and demonstrated—can solve economic problems. The nation-wide flood response shows how inseparable from man's real nature are those weapons against which neither principalities nor powers can prevail.

Perennial Nicaragua

FOR LONGEVITY and vitality, the Nicaraguan Canal question probably sets a record among the issues sticking around on the national doorstep. For fifty years before the Panama Canal was built, arguments raged over the relative advantages of routes through Panama or Nicaragua. Although the question might appear to have been settled when the Panama route was chosen and the canal built thirty-odd years ago, Representative Carl Vinson of Georgia and Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, chairmen of the Naval Affairs Committees, would undertake at this late date to settle it over again. Their answers to the question of "which" route would be "both!"

They announce plans to introduce bills at this session for a 172-mile Nicaraguan Canal to cost some $722,000,000—or about twice the cost of the Panama Canal. They stress the importance of an auxiliary canal for reasons of national defense and to provide for the contingency of earthquakes and slides in Panama.

The Nicaraguan Canal project has been up—and down—since the days of the forty-niners, for it was the discovery of gold in California, making improved communication necessary, that first started the agitation for a canal across the isthmus. Commissions and promoters studied the Nicaraguan and Panama routes. Sometimes one was recommended, and at another time the other.

Even the Isthmian Canal Commission created by Congress after the Spanish-American War first recommended the Nicaraguan route but later reversed itself and advised the Panama route which eventually was selected and the canal built.

Revival of the Nicaraguan project again eighty-six years after it started will bring out many dusty old reports in Washington to buttress old and new arguments for or against this perennial project. The whole story of the old rivalries between the Nicaragua and Panama proponents, however, is not reduced to prosaic record. Some of it survived in political recollections. There was long popular, as well as political, support for the Nicaraguan route, and the then Senator Morgan in particular spent many years working for it. Old-timers in Washington recall today that Senator Morgan finally hit upon the idea of agitating for a Panama project, thinking to divert attention from the eagerness of certain interests to secure the Nicaraguan route and to gain time for necessary negotiations. He overplayed his hand, however, and the agitation for the Panama route got out of control.

Today's advocates of the Nicaraguan Canal claim army backing for the new route. They contend that it would be additional military protection in case the Panama Canal were blocked by an enemy or by nature. They have not yet answered the question, however, of how it would be easier to defend two canals instead of one. This is only one of the issues involved. But with the project still alive after eighty-six years of discussion, perhaps before a century is rounded out, the question can again be "settled."

Whither Japan?

THE incident that precipitated the government crisis in Japan shows that there is still some life left in Japanese parliamentary institutions. In the newly convened Diet the 78-year-old leader of the Seiyukai party indicted both the military caste and the semi-subservient Hirota Cabinet. As a result, the Cabinet was forced out of office.

In normal circumstances, the Emperor would simply send for the leader of the opposition party. But government in Japan is such "a thing of shreds and patches" that there is no longer any automatic succession. It is some time since party government exercised real power. Mr. Hirota, a diplomat, headed a cabinet of bureaucrats. Gen. Kazushige Ugaki, who has now been given the task of forming a government, is not a party leader, though he is reported to have been close to leaders of the Minseito.

It is not yet clear how far this choice will swing Japan from military control. Since 1931 the voice has been civilian and the hand military. Such a dual control has not only bewildered the world, it has landed Japan in embarrassing foreign adventurings, which have loaded down an already distressed people with enough new burdens to provoke an economic as well as a political crisis. The military may have to leave it to the civilians to clean up the mess.

For the military leaders in Japan do not seem to have even the glimmerings of statesmanship. The anti-communist agreement with Germany, for which the Hirota Cabinet had to assume responsibility, provided a startling instance of their shortcomings. Lord Salisbury used to say that if the military were put in control of foreign policy they would fortify the moon. The generals in Japan seem to have been heading in this direction. Starting with the sealing up of Manchuria, they have been trying to cut a swathe farther west along the Chinese-Mongolian border, they have been seeking to put the Nanking Government in their pockets, and finally they have allied themselves with Germany to stamp out communism throughout the world—all in the blessed name of "strategy"!

It has long been apparent that the more "precautions" the military were taking, the more they were putting Japan out on a limb both at home and abroad.

Premier Hirota is reported to be relieved by a crisis which compels him to lay down the reins of his curious office. Well he might. His ministry's task of defending before an irate Diet the ineptitudes of the military must have been extremely disagreeable to such an experienced diplomat. Indeed, it must have been positively embarrassing. For Japan's "divine mission" according to the Premier scarcely extended to an agreement with Germany. The "divine mission" was to be leading power in Asia and leave Europe to itself.

Realpolitik, too, would dictate taking advantage of the Soviet's difficulties with Germany to obtain maximum concessions from the U. S. S. R.; not in lining up with Germany. Even the Diet could see no sense in the arrangement except the altruistic one of supporting German diplomacy.

It may be that the army, lacking men of the stature of the military leaders in the Meiji period, may continue to control policy under cover. The military, however, still have to reckon with one man, the last of the Genro, or Elder Statesmen. He is Prince Saionji, now in his ninetieth year. A believer in party government, he has kept the remnant of it alive during the last few stormy years, and he may again perform that miracle.

In recommending Ugaki to the Emperor he shows confidence that public opinion may be ready to support a Premier who has long been out of favor with the military extremists and fascists. But the task that faces the new ministry of coping with the tremendous foreign and domestic problems which the military have fastened on Japan makes the job an unenviable one.

Friends of a Feather

FEATHERED friends fly into the news—and human sympathy. In Baltimore a jaywalking pigeon tied up traffic in the business section by walking under a trolley car and refusing to come out. A resourceful policeman borrowed an umbrella from a woman and with the crook of the handle extricated the bird. The ruffled pigeon was not hurt—nor arrested—but was taken to the police station for safekeeping over night.

The New York Conservation Commission hails the federal acquisition of a large tract in the Montezuma marshes near Cayuga Lake in New York State as a new haven for migratory birds.

"Over the Alps lies Italy," and this means succor for birds suffering a rigorous winter in Austria. Not less than 10,000 birds, it is reported, have been given a lift southward in airplanes into sunny Italy this season. The birds, mostly young swallows, were brought to offices of the Vienna Animal Protection League by school children, adults, laborers and policemen who found the half-famished birds, many of them so weak and disabled that they were easily caught. They were fed, placed in special containers and sent by air to Venice where they were released.

Men's solicitude for feathered and animal friends is always refreshing and, fortunately, widespread.

Legends of Ancient Glamis

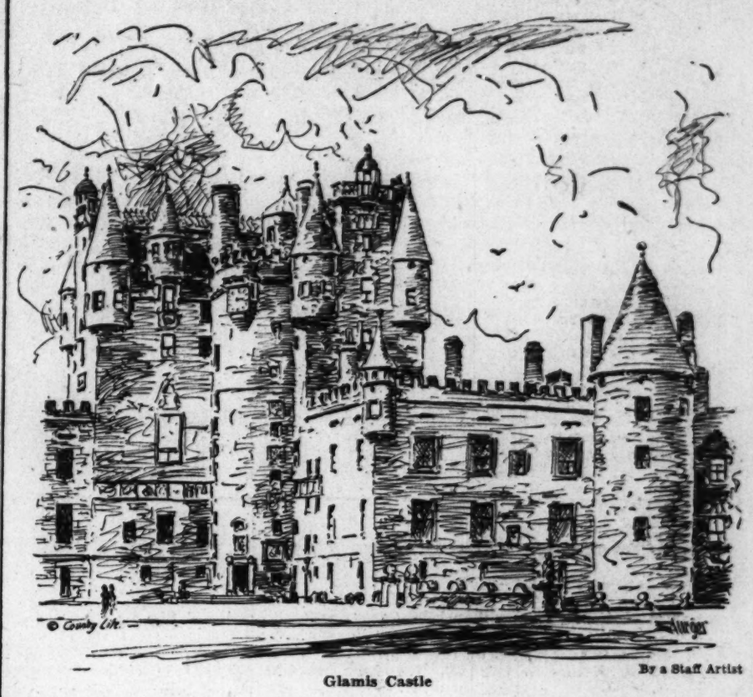
GLAMIS, a prim little village snuggling behind the Sidlaw hills and thus escaping the blasts which sweep across the east coast of Scotland, suddenly awakened recently to a realization that its most famous daughter had become Queen of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The news took the village by surprise. Not since Princess Margaret Rose, the now six-year-old daughter of the Queen, graced a waiting world with her presence, has interest risen to such a pitch.

Then, back in 1930, the village was crowded with correspondents. From London and the provinces they came packing the square. For long hours they waited around the post office, ready to flash to London and elsewhere the news which was to be communicated from the castle by automobile. Soon a car came into sight. The news gatherers closed in upon it so that it could barely make its way forward. Once the chauffeur blew his horn, as if to clear the traffic. Then again, and again. The world at once had the news. Acting upon a prearranged signal, a man who held a wire open in the post office caught the meaning of the sounds, three blasts for a girl, two for a boy, and before the messenger could walk to the post office from the car the announcement was being relayed over a wide circuit.

Since that day the castle has come more and more into the limelight. The visits of the present King and Queen when they were Duke and Duchess of York have kept ever green the memories of royal personages who have found shelter and comfort within its walls—Macbeth, Alexander III, the Young Pretender. Nor is it less well known in literature. The scene of one of the best known of Shakespeare's plays is laid there. Scott slept in one of its rooms, and the old four-poster, with its faded tartan cover, is still preserved substantially as he left it.

"I was only nineteen or twenty years old," says Sir Walter, "when I happened to pass a night in this magnificent old baronial castle. The hoary old pile contains much in its appearance, and, in the traditions connected with it, impressive to the imagination . . . I was conducted to my apartment in a distant corner of the building. . . . In spite of the truth of history, the whole night scene in Macbeth's castle rushed at once upon my mind, and struck my imagination more forcibly than even when I have seen its terrors represented by . . . John Kemble and his inimitable sister."

On the walls of the crypt are trophies of the hunt. Coats of chain mail and plate armor recall the stirring events of the 800 years that have gone since the solid foundations of the castle were laid. In halls and rooms adorned with historic paintings and relics of ancient times there clings an atmosphere reminiscent of the days when bards assembled and sang the heroism of their patron and his ancestors. In this atmosphere, with its traditions stretching back over centuries, Margaret Rose, and her big ones. Vivacious and keen, the little Princess has won her way into the hearts of all. She is devoted to her younger sister, and when she was asked why she was going to call her baby sister "Bud," she replied with the sparkle of a four-year-old (which she then was), "Well, she's not a real rose yet, is she? She's a bud."



Glamis Castle — By a Staff Artist

elder sister Elizabeth, occasionally find themselves.

Legends and anecdotes of the royal children are cherished by the villagers. The story is recounted of the occasion when the two sisters "went into partnership." It happened when a chance remark of Princess Margaret Rose gave Sir James M. Barrie the idea for the play, "The Boy David," which he wrote for Elisabeth Bergner. Sir James, in thanking the little Princess for the idea, said he proposed to pay twopence as royalty. Later he received a reply from Princess Elizabeth, on behalf of her sister, asking whether the twopence was to be payment outright or if it would be paid for every performance!

The grave little Princess did not forget in her joke to maintain the alleged reputation of her Scottish forbears for exercising carefulness in small things as well as maintaining open-handedness in

Nor is the Queen less familiar to the villagers than her children, for it is not the first time that she has paid a surprise visit to humble cottars within the Strathmore estate, and enjoyed a friendly chat with them. In her native land her interest has never lessened, despite the distractions of a busy life in London. A singer and pianist of no small accomplishment, her love is said to be strong for the old ballads and for "The Bonnie Bonnie Banks o' Loch Lomond."

Glamis thus carries on the old tradition. Steeped in history, its past is secure, for the names of great men are inscribed upon its rolls. With the approach of the Coronation the luster will undoubtedly be heightened, and another entry made in the chronicles of the village upon which it may look back with undiminished pride.

WALTER W. CUNNINGHAM

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"One-Stroke Lawmaking"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial "One-Stroke Lawmaking" discusses the present legislative experiment in Nebraska, and your comment is that it was "not by accident but by experience that the two-house, or bicameral, legislature became the prevalent form in the United States."

Our Canadian history books remind us that the founders of our Dominion Confederation in 1867 had before them the benefit of nearly 100 years of observation of the great American experiment in democratic institutions, and no doubt as a result of these observations our Province of Ontario, which today has a population of over 3,250,000, has known only the one-chamber method of legislation since 1867. Nor has it occurred to us that we have been making any radical departure from fundamentally democratic forms of government or that the "popular and the conservative impulses of the community" should be checked by the safeguard of an upper chamber.

Those of us in Ontario who have lived happily for nearly seventy years under the one-chamber Legislature can assure our American cousins in Nebraska that they need have no apprehension from their progressive experiment which will no doubt be followed in due course by other states in the Union.

Toronto, Can. RICHARD HONEYFORD

Labor's Right to Organize

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The issue in the case of labor today does not seem to me to be the desire for any one union to arbitrarily gain power. Rather it is once again the working through of the principle of democracy: The right of the workers to be represented through collective bargaining, not the collective bargaining that is composed of men selected by the management of the industry, but by the workers themselves.

Unless this democratic principle is recognized in present strikes and labor troubles, it seems to me we are taking the attitude, more or less, of the British statesmen who refused to recognize the claim of the early American colonists: No taxation without representation.

When one reads of the strain of the work in the automobile industry on the lives of the men, one realizes that this demand for collective bargaining is to bring about protection of human life. H. L. S.

New York, N. Y.

Drink-Equipped Gas Stations

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was amazed to read in The Christian Science Monitor the article "Drink-Equipped Gas Station New Menace to Highway Safety."

There is just one effective punishment for a man who is so lacking in regard for the common safety as to drive a car when drunk. His license and his car should be taken away.

Seaford, N. Y. EDWARD P. HOVEY

The People's Reluctance

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The recent announcement of War Minister Alfred Duff Cooper of Britain carries a hopeful message. England's War Minister said, as was reported in The Christian Science Monitor, that he was disappointed at the present slowness of the enlistment of the citizens of England in the army.

This reluctance on the part of the people would seem to illustrate a fundamental, underlying sense of peace, which is not easily jarred by the propagandized statements of the so-called more intelligent people who rule the nations.

A universal reaction of this sort would eliminate war from the world altogether.

New York, N. Y. R. M. H.

Kruger—Son of the Veldt

Book News of the Day

THE PACE OF THE OX, by Marjorie Juta (London: Constable. 10s.), is the first comprehensive life of Paul Kruger in the English language, and deserves to be read by everybody who wishes to know the truth about an extraordinary man, and one who, with all his intellectual limitations, was essentially true and noble. At a time like this, when people are uneasily trying to forget the fate of a betrayed nation and a high-minded ruler, they might do worse than ponder the history of another nation and another ruler who also came up against modern "civilization" and failed in the encounter.

Miss Juta has had access to much new material—the papers of Dr. Leyds, documents as yet unpublished, and the memories of persons who were young when Kruger was old, and saw and heard him. The result is interesting, perhaps most so in the account of Kruger's early days—the days of the trek from Zulu and Matabele, when every man took his life in his hand. The story is one of indomitable courage, of thrilling adventure, and of hairbreadth escapes which would have drawn Desdemona from listening to Othello. Every day there happened a fresh marvel. Trampled by a rhinoceros, hanging on to the horn of a buffalo, just outpacing an elephant, Paul might well think that he was reserved for great things; and when with a few hundreds he put thousands to flight, he could well imagine that, with his Bible and his rifle, he was invincible.

But he had not reckoned on the power of gold. When the fatal mines of Johannesburg were discovered, he met something he did not understand. Nor, on the other hand, did the "civilized" man understand *him*. Dramatic was the meeting between Milner, "the flower and crown of Oxford culture," and this rugged product of the veldt and the Old Testament. They talked in different languages, and each distrusted the other. The result was not surprising.

In the struggle which ensued, Kruger was vanquished, but the victory of the big battalions did not shake his faith, which now rested in the confidence that in the long run the just cause would prevail.

He did not live to see the foundations of what we trust will be a lasting peace laid by an act of Campbell-Bannerman which showed a similar confidence in the power of right. Despite all mutterings and forebodings of evil, within two years that truly liberal statesman gave full responsible government to a united South Africa. E. E. K.

Mirror of World Opinion

Can Business Co-operate?

It wouldn't take any act of Congress for the trade associations of a few of the principal industries to name some men—not too many at first—to confer with the President, or with whomever he might designate, to work out a plan and a set of objectives for honest-to-goodness and continuous co-operation [in speeding up employment].

There are some bellwethers for every industry and some for several industries. If the right men were picked, there are several groups of about a dozen men in the United States who, if this proffered co-operation and the famous era of good-feeling really means anything, could sit in a room for a few hours with Franklin Roosevelt and come exceedingly close to giving the final answer on whether this job can be done smoothly by voluntary industrial action, or whether we have to hack it out with a legislative meat-ax—with all the strikes, law suits, constitutional upheaval, frustration, bitterness, bloodshed and final regimentation that is included in that.

To strengthen the assertion about the twelve men, it is instructive to name a sample panel:—Pierre du Pont, Walter Chrysler, Eugene Grace, Owen Young, Andrew Mellon, Walter Gifford, John D. Rockefeller Jr., John Hartford, Louis Kirstein, J. P. Morgan, Henry Ford, Clay Williams.

Some economic royalists in that lot? Maybe. But for various reasons that group covers authoritatively a tremendous segment of industry. Why fool around with messenger boys? Why not see . . . if a co-operative solution is possible.—(Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson in the *New York World-Telegram.*)

Must War Come?

WHY do the nations say that war must come? Surely because they assume that they themselves through their statesmen will never change, that they will always be moved by the same prejudices, misconceptions, hatred, greed. The occasions will always find them paralysed by fears. But is there anything even now to prevent nations from thinking differently, and in this way making these very occasions which might mean war, mean good will and co-operation?—*St. Martin's Review*, London.

The Wide Horizon

Certain Reporters

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

IMPORTANT things are happening in Washington this week, and in the nation. There is the auto strike, which came portentously to the White House a few days ago, and will probably be back there again before it is settled. There is the question of neutrality and/or world trade, which is raised by Mr. Walter Runciman's week end at the White House as well as by Senator Pittman's new neutrality bill. And there is the problem of constitutional amendment and the power of the Supreme Court.

But these issues—great though they are—take second place in the thinking of some of us when we consider the world drama "outside," if that word does not imply a degree of isolation no longer possible. This drama becomes very vivid when it is acted in personal terms. Today, to this reporter at least, comes an immense sense of gratitude for the freedom which the United States, Great Britain and some other democratic countries have preserved in a torn and distraught world.

Not very long ago I was the Monitor's correspondent at Geneva; it was the peace capital of the world, and to that fine Calvinist city beside a turquoise lake and lofty mountains came statesmen and intellectuals and peace lovers—yes, and reporters, from every corner of the globe. We had an organization clumsily called the Association of Correspondents Accredited to the League of Nations.

* * *

One of our steadiest members was a really great German reporter. He was the best straight newspaperman I ever saw in action. He was quick and tireless and precise and conscientious. He was a man of middle years, dignified and proud of his profession. He was a liberal and attached to the democratic ideal. But even in 1931 he saw what was coming, and used to say frequently: "Things are bad underneath. They will get me in the end. I wish I could buy a little stationer's shop here in Switzerland. Then maybe I could survive."

I hope Herr R. got his stationer's shop. I know that he lost his job, and probably if they persuaded him to go back to Germany he has lost more than that.

I hear of another of my Geneva-German colleagues occasionally in New York. She is the immense Brunnhilde toward whose beaming face Edouard Herriot once wafted a kiss in Lausanne in his delight at the success of the reparations conference. This was before totalitarianism, but she lost her job because of the incident. Now she is getting along quite nicely in New York.

Another colleague—he worked for the New York Times—has been expelled from Geneva. Carlo had been a secretary and close associate of Count Sforza, the pre-Mussolini Foreign Minister of Italy. He was a fiery Liberal, ultimately too fiery even for the Swiss authorities, with his denunciations of German and Italian authoritarian policies. One day Carlo introduced to us the young man who a little later flew a plane bearing anti-Fascist tracts from Corsica to Rome. Neither plane nor youth was heard of again.

* * *

But this tale of turbulence comes even closer home. A few months ago, a large group of us were summoned to the Soviet Embassy in Washington for a farewell party to Vladimir Romm, correspondent of the Izvestia of Moscow. I had known Romm years before in Geneva, where he was highly regarded not only by the reporters, but by League officials as a penetratingly informed young man. In Geneva, too, we members of the working press knew Karl Radek, foreign affairs editor of the Izvestia, who pushed his pencil in the press galleries for some weeks in 1932.

Now Radek has "confessed" to black treason against his state, and Romm—who left Washington only the other day—has "confessed" his own involvement. I do not, of course, know what the facts may be. To his fellow reporters who often cornered him with tough questions Romm was always a sturdy defender of the Soviet state.

These personal tragedies, only a few encountered in my brief years abroad, are part of the dark drama taking place in so many countries. My British and American colleagues are going on as before. The younger ones have had wild adventures since our Geneva days of 1932. John Whitaker and Webb Miller and Negley Farson and John Gunther have written their books, and very exciting books indeed. They are still newspaper reporters.

And here in Washington, in our home newspaper offices scattered from Atlantic to Pacific, in the great journals of the other democratic countries, too, the work of writing and interpreting the news goes on. Of course, these papers are not perfect. There are all sorts of censorships: social and economic and eccentric. But in these countries the Fourth Estate, which could rejoice simply to exist, actually flourishes. We get worked up about such things as presidential inaugurations and sit-down strikes. We even have newspaper festivities, banquets at which presidents and would-be presidents amiably perform. We are a living sign of democracy, an evidence of human freedom. And that is why we must be grateful and vigilant.